FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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HUSBAND AND WIFE.

"It's the strangest thing that ever I knew,
And the most provoking 'twixt me and you,
And a woman who's got a man like me,
A good provider, and steady and free
With all her folks, with funds salted down,
And as fine a house as any in town,
To be lamenting 'cause one child in ten
Ain't quite as good as he might have been.

"It's a pretty good showing, it seems to me,
That only a tenth of the lot should be
A little off color, and that's what I say
To their mother twenty times a day.
But I can't make her see it in that light,
And she listens and waits night after night,
For the sound of his step, till I grow so wild
That I almost curse both mother and child.

"She ought to live for the others, you know,
And let the tormenting vagabond go
And follow his ways and take the pain;
But I turn him out and she calls him again.
This makes a hardness between her and me,
And the worst of it is, the children agree
That I'm in the right. You'd pity her then;
Such times I think I'm the meanest of men.

"I've argued and scolded and coaxed without end;
Her answer is always: 'My boy has one friend
As long as I live, and your charge is untrue
That my heart holds no equal love for you
And all the rest. But the one gone astray
Needs me the most, and you'll find 'tis the way
Of all mothers to hold close to the one
Who hurts her the most. So love's work is done.'

"Now, what can I say to such words as those?
I'm not convinced, as the history shows,
But I often wonder which one is right,
As I hear her light step, night after night,
Here and there, to the window and door,
Or she waits with a heart that is heavy and sore,
Until the boy dead, while she gives her life
To save him from sin, 'There's husband and wife."
—*Cardiff Mail.*

THE INAUGURATION.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND AND VICE PRESIDENT HENDRICKS TAKES THE HELM.

One of the Grandest Pagents ever Witnessed in Washington—the City Decked in Her Gayest Colors—Vast Multitudes of People Assembled to See the Dawn of the New Era.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Washington entertained to-day a hundred thousand strangers. They began to come before the dedication of the monument, and they have been coming day and night ever since. They have come in family parties, in clubs and companies and regiments. The hotels were filled a week ago and private boarding houses and dwellings have since done what they could to lodge, shelter and feed the hungry. Nevertheless not a few of the later comers who brought little besides their patriotic memories and exultant hopes, tramped the avenues last night from necessity, and breakfasted this morning with the coffee and sandwich venders of the markets and street corners.

The morning opened hazily but with excellent promise of fair weather, which was fulfilled before nine o'clock. Throngs were abroad early walking and riding from point to point to see what they could of the public buildings, parks, statues and the monument before the great events of the day began. Fifing and drumming and marching of clubs and troops were the enlivening elements of early afternoon, while morning serenades tendered to popular political favorites served to amuse and interest the participants and crowds.

Whatever is possible to do with scantling and boards and bunting and gilt to deck the town for such an occasion, Washington has undertaken and performed. The first of the decorators and carpenters began ten days ago, and the noise of their sawing and pounding and the click of their tack hammers has been heard day and night ever since, down to the moment of the starting of the procession. At first the ugly erection of rough timber broke out all along the proposed line of march from the White House to the Capitol, covering doors and windows of stores and dwellings, and filling up the little parks and openings, and upon these were tacked advertisements of seats to rent. Later flags, banners, streamers and tasteful devices in showy colors concealed the rough wood work, and then the building fronts began to blossom out. Completed, the work is very beautiful, and the stateliest of American avenues has been transformed into a moving mass of gay colors, which fittingly typifies the heartiness of this city's welcome to the new administration.

The building at the corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, occupied by the pension bureau was perhaps the most elaborately decorated structure in the city, and the decorations were at once pleasing and unique. Long lines of streamers were suspended between the flagstaffs on the roof just below the eaves on either side of the building. An immense golden eagle clutched the long lines of red, white and blue bunting, which were artistically woven into a fast net work.

Covering the entire net work at the intersection of the lines of bunting shone stars of gold, and framing the whole design were shields bearing the names of the States of the Union, all linked together with gilt chains. At the second story slender staffs bore graceful tri colored standards with the names of the various Presidents of the United States. The west side of the building represented the legislative branch of the government. A mammoth picture of the Capitol was framed by great Roman fasces, and above all collossal heralds sounded peans. At the corner of the building the Goddess of Liberty armed with sword and shield represented the executive branch of the government. An eagle bearing the national shield surmounted the figure, and an excellent oil portrait of heroic size of the President-elect was suspended above the shield, bearing the name of New York State. On the south face of the building Justice, blindfolded, with sword and scales, represented the judiciary. Altogether the effect was very pleasing.

A great floral ladder reaching to the roof of a business house in Pennsylvania avenue, bore upon its rounds the words "sheriff," "mayor," "governor," "president," thus graphically symbolizing the life work of the President-elect.

The government buildings on the line of march were gay with bunting. Large American flags encompassed the gray columns of the Treasury, and long lines of pennants of every hue of the rainbow across the granite front of the great building and relieved its severe architecture by giving it an appearance in keeping with the gala day.

Handsome rosettes and designs in part, colored bunting adorned the State, War and Navy department building.

Long before the hour set for the movement of the procession the martial music of hundreds of bands heading a myraid of organizations seeking their posts, blended in one confused roar, and everywhere the shrill note of the officers and the rat-tat-tat of the kettle drum was heard.

By 10 o'clock the entire population of the city seemed to have deserted its homes and occupied the streets on the line of march. The crowd was something unprecedented even in this city, accustomed to receive the outpourings of the nation's population. Men, women and children pushed and elbowed in the vast throng, yet it was a good natured crowd.

President Arthur breakfasted with his family at the White House about 9 o'clock. No one was admitted to the House to disturb his privacy, except Senators Sherman, Ransom and Hawley, of the Senate committee of arrangements. They had a short interview with the President, and soon after Senator Hawley proceeded to Willard's hotel, where he was joined by Vice-President-elect Hendricks and the two proceeded to the White House. They occupied a handsome open barouche lined with crimson satin and drawn by four beautiful white horses. The equipage was hired for the occasion.

The Vice-President was heartily cheered all along the short ride to the White House. Just as he was entering the grounds President Arthur's carriage, containing Senators Sherman and Ransom, started for the Arlington for the President-elect. This carriage was also an open barouche. It was drawn by four spanking bays from the President's stables. The seats were covered with soft heavy black and white buffalo robes.

The Senatorial committee were ushered into the presence of the President-elect immediately on their arrival at the Arlington, and after a short delay the three gentlemen appeared at the south entrance of the hotel, took their seats in the carriage and were rapidly driven to the White House, where they joined President Arthur and Vice President Hendricks and Senator Hawley.

Marshal McMichael met the party at the White House portico, and escorted the President-elect into the presence of the President. The President-elect was greeted with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs as he drove along 16th street from the hotel. He kept his hat raised in recognition of the compliment.

While the party were at the White House the chief marshal of the procession and his aides rode into the grounds and notified the President-elect that the procession was ready to start.

Before 9 o'clock fully 3,000 people had congregated on the board plazas of the capitol. On the streets north of the building military companies and societies were forming and preparing to march to the centre of the city. Hundreds of people who had passed the night in Baltimore and who had arrived on the early morning trains lined the throughfares. Members of political organizations who had found quarters for the previous night in the capitol stood gossipping on the subject of the day. Their conspicuous high hats and overcoats of light or dark material and gaudy badges of red, blue or purple silk were objects of curiosity for the uninitiated stranger. An occasional rooster design ornamented the head coverings.

At 9 o'clock Pennsylvania Avenue was filled almost from curb to curb with moving humanity.

By 10 o'clock the procession began to form in the streets and avenues east of the capitol. On all sides were to be heard strains of martial music, the tattoo of drum corps coming up one side of the capitol mingled with the sound of bugle and brass band and of troops advancing on the opposite side. Tammany Society from New York was one of the first organizations on the grounds. The civic and military organization was preceded by a single drummer boy or band of 100 pieces as the case might be, followed and took positions assigned to to them.

By 11 o'clock the crowd had increased to 6000 or 7000 on the crowded plaza.

Policemen who stood at the entrances through which the persons were to be admitted to the capitol, were vigorously engaged in moving from the doorways the hundreds who had congregated about them.

It was precisely at the hour set, 10:30 o'clock, that the Presidential party entered their carriages and took their position as signed to them in the line. They entered their carriages as follows: In President Arthur's carriage, President Arthur, with President-elect Cleveland on his left; Senator Sherman facing President Arthur, and Senator Ransom on his right facing the President-elect.

The second carriage contained the Vice President-elect, with Senator Hawley on his left.

As the carriages drove out of the gates and entered the line, the occupants were greeted with the wildest enthusiasm, men shouting, women screaming and waving their handkerchiefs, and all seemed carried away with the excitement of the moment.

The President elect and Vice President-elect came in for the principal share of enthusiasm, and each of them raised their hats and bowed right and left to the crowed, which lined both sides of the carriage way.

The first divison of the procession, escorting the President-elect, then began its march to the capitol. The scenes on Pennsylvania avenue almost baffle description. A great sea of faces hid the sidewalks.

The police regulations were perfect, and the broad avenue, with its hard smooth surface, was completely cleared of everything that might obstruct the pageant.

The United States regular troops came first.

The United States marine corps with its magnificent band, augmented for the occasion, followed the artillery battalions.

When the march was resumed the President's elegant carriage was preceded by General Slocum, the chief marshal and his staff and the troops of the United States cavalry. Surrounding the carriages were a dozen mounted policemen.

The party received an ovation all along the line of march. President-elect Cleveland kept his silk hat in hand and bowed to the right and left as the carriage rolled slowly along.

The same reception was accorded the Vice President elect whose carriage followed.

Next came the National Democratic committee and the inaugural committee in carriages followed by the district militia, headed by the Washington Light Infantry. The marching of this organization with its unusually broad front was almost perfect and it succeeded in making the difficult wheel at the southeast corner of the treasury building without breaking, a feat which even the U. S. regulars did not attempt.

A number of colored militia formed part of the first division and predsented a highly creditable appearance.

The local divisons of the grand army of the Republic closed the escorting division.

Those movements were executed with the most commendable promptness.

Gen. Hancock and Lieut Gen. Sheridan arrived, and as they ascended the steps to the east front of the Senate wing a deafening cheer arose from the crowd. Twenty minutes later the President's carriage, with the four horses fairly prancing, entered the west end of the plaza. Prior to its arrival the people stood enmasse over the east front. Policemen on horses with shouts and clubs cleared the passage way. As the carriages began to move through the passage way, preceded by the military escort, the people cheered, first faintly, but as the vehicle proceeded the hurrahs increased.

The bands seemed to play with greater vigor and drums were beaten with greater vehemence, the fifes shrill sounds were more piercing and bugles blast louder and louder. The carriage was driven in front of the east entrance. It had been expectpected that the distingutshed occupants would ascend the steps and enter the building on the main floor. When, however, it was discovered that they would enter through the basement passageway, there was a rush in that direction but in a moment the President and the President elect and Senators who had accompanied them in their carriage, and the Vice President elect and his companions were within the building. The doors were closed. Mr. Cleveland on the arm of Senator Sherman went to the private entrance to the Senate Chamber and proceeded immediately to the Vice-President's room. President Arthur went to the President's room where his Cabinet was assembled and where he engaged himself in signing measures which Congress was rushing through the legislative halls.

Hendricks on the arm of Senator Hawley entered the apartments where Cleveland had previously entered.

In the Senate.—During the morning recess of the Senate, from 8 till 9:30, the appearance of the hall underwent a change. The Russett backed sofas and luxurious arm chairs from the cloak rooms and the committee rooms were brought in and placed around the vacant space before the clerk's desk, while two or three hundred split bottom chairs were placed wherever space could be found between the seats of Senators.

Senator Garland's desk bore a floral-ladder with several rounds, but no other flowers were to be seen. Very few Senators, many less than a quorum, were found in the hall when the gavel of the President called the body to order after the recess, and the process of legislation was only constructively going on during the first hour. The galleries were opened at 10 o'clock, and immediately the ticket holders began to throng in quickly filling the entire space to which they were entitled. There were few showy and no conspicuous costumes to be seen. The ladies were clad in their travelling and street dresses, and the gentlemen in ordinary black or business garb. The assemblage differed in no respect, so far as appearences went, from that which may be seen on an occasion of any exciting debate.

A little before 11 o'clock the doors of the President's gallery were opened, and the people entitled to admission were escorted in. Among them were Miss Cleveland and Mrs. Hoyt, sisters of the President-elect; Rev. W. A. Cleveland wife and their two sons, Mr. Hastings, nephew of the President-elect, Miss Hastings, Miss Nellie Yoemans and Miss Anna Yoemans, nieces of the President-elect, and Mr. and Mrs. Bacon, of Toledo, and Col. and Mrs. Lamont. The blue tapestried seats of the diplomatic gallery remained longest vacant, but they too were filled by a quarter past 11. A quorum of the Senators having arrived, the business of the Senate was proceeded with.

Among the early arrivals upon the floor were Senators elect Everett and Payne. General Murray, Bissel, law partner of President-elect Cleveland, Commissioner Eaton, Thomson and Gregory, of the civil service commission, arrived in their turn. The arrival of the diplomatic corps, fifty strong, clad in their uniforms, varyiug from the silken robes and Mandarin caps of the Chinese to the gorgeous gold bedecked dresses of the Europeans occasioned a suspension of the buzz of conversation for a moment.

Just before the entry of the members of the Supreme Court, arrayed in their ample black silk hats and gowns and preceeded by their marshal the annual act of turning back the hands of the Senate clock was performed by their veteran door keeper, Capt. Isaac Bassett. The Supreme Court justices were placed upon the right front of the Chair.

President Arthur was now announced and his coming was greeted with warm clapping of hands in recognition of which he bowed gracefully to the assemblage a moment later, and the buzz of conversation was again suspended in anticipation of the announcement of the President-elect. Mr. Cleveland had already entered the hall with his escort and halted within sight of the assemblage.

While his arrival was being announced, applause, clapping of hands at first, and then cheers loud and prolonged welcomed him.

The Vice President elect was then escorted into the chamber and without delay but with solemnity and decorum befitting to the occasion the oath was administered to him by the President pro tem.

Senator Edmunds here delivered a brief but appropriate address, thanking the Senators for the uniform courtesy shown him in the discharge of his duties and expressing his warm wishes for the happiness of one and all, and declared the Senate adjourned without a day.

Hendricks now took the gavel and called the Senate to order in Extra Session. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain following which the Vice-President made a brief address. The new Senators were sworn in and after the reading of the message of the President convening the Senate the procession was formed and filed its way toward the platform on the central portico of the Capitol. It was in the following order: Marshal of the District of Columbia and Marshal of the Supreme Court, ex-Presidents and ex-Vice-Presidents, Supreme Court, Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate Committee of Arrangements, President and President elect, Vice-President and the Secretary of the Senate, members of the Senate, Diplomatic Corps, Heads of Departments, Retired Generals of the Army, Lieutenant Generals of the Army, Admirals of the Navy and Officers of the Army and Navy who by name have received thanks of Congress, Members of the House of Representatives and Members elect, Governors and ex-Governors of States, Officers of the Senate and Officers of the House of Representatives.

The stand on which the President was expected to deliver his inaugural address was erected almost on a level with the floor of the Senate and House, directly in front of the middle entrance to the capitol. It is about one hundred feet square, the largest ever before erected for an inauguration, and was covered by two thousand chairs. These were occupied by Senators, members of the diplimatic corps, judges of the Supreme court, members of the House of Representatives and press representatives. Before the President left the Senate chamber the crowd had increased until it became one solid mass of humanity for nearly four hundred feet in front of the stand and more than one thousand feet on either side. The crowd continued less solidly in the rear of this multitude, the trees in the great lawn were filled, and the roofs of the surrounding dwellings were covered. On the roof of the capitol some two or three hundred men and boys had congregated. In the approaching avenues and streets the military companies and society orgaizations were massed in columns, forming brilliant visits as far as the eye could reach.

On elevated stands enterprising protographers had stationed their instruments to perpetuate in photographic designs the assembly on the stand and the sea of hats and faces that moved continually like the waves of the ocean. This immense throng was variously estimated as to numbers. President Arthur subsequently said it was simply immense—the greatest crowd he ever saw. Senator Hawley, as he looked at it, said he thought it numbered about 150,000 people.

Precisely at 12:30 p. m. the head of the procession appeared coming out of the main door of the Capitol. President Arthur stepped to the front of the platform followed by the President elect, Chief Justice Waite and the Sergeant at arms of the Senate. All uncovered as they stood facing the crowd, and the vast assemblage cheered again and again for several minutes. The persons who were to assist at the ceremonies were seated on the platform in the following order: Chief Justice Waite and Senator Sherman sat with the President elect. The committee of arrangements occupied seats immediately to the right of the President elect. Ex-Presidents and ex-Vice Presidents and associate Justices of the Supreme Court, Vice President, secretary and members of the Senate occupied seats on the left of the President, and the heads of departments, the Lieutenant General of the army, admiral of the navy and officers of the army and navy who by name have received the thanks of Congress, governors and ex-governors of States and ex-members of the Senate took their seats just behind the President, members and members-elect of the House occupied seats farther back on the platform, and other persons included in the arrangements occupied the steps and residue of the platform and portico.

At 12:30 p. m. President Cleveland arose and began his is inaugural address. He was clad in a full suit of black, Prince Albert coat, high old fashioned standing collar and black tie. In speaking he held his left hand closed behind him and emphasized his speech by gestures with his right hand. He spoke without manuscript, but occasionally consulted a small piece of paper bearing notes of the head of his discourse. His voice was clear and resonant, and he slowly enunciated his words and occasionally turned about at pauses as if to note effect of his remarks. He spoke as follows:

INAUGURAL ADDRESS—INTRODUCTORY.

Fellow Citizens: In the presence of this vast assemblage of my country's men, I am about to supplement and seal by the oath which I shall take, the manifestation of the will of a great and free people. In the exercise of their power and the right of self government they have committed to one of their fellow-citizens a supreme and sacred trust, and he here consecrates himself to their service. This impressive ceremomy adds little to the solemn sense of responsibility with which I contemplate the duty I owe to all the people of the land. Nothing can relieve me from the anxiety lest by any act of mine their interests may suffer and nothing is needed to strengthen my resoultion to engage every faculty and effort in the promotion of their welfare.

THE POPULAR WILL.

Amid the din of party strife the people's choice was made, but its attendant circumstances have demonstrated anew the strength and safety of a government by the people. In each succeeding year it more clearly appears that our Democratic principle needs no apology and that in its fearless and faithful application is to be found the surest guaranty of good government. But the best results in the operation of a government wherein every citizen has a share, largely depend upon a proper limitation of purely partisan zeal and effort, and a correct appreciation of the time when the beat of the partisan should be merged in the patriotism of the citizen.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

To-day the executive branch of the government is transferred to new keeping, but this is still the government of all the people and it should be none the less an object of their affectionate solicitude. At this hour the animosities of political strife, the bitterness of partisan defeat and exultation of partisan triumph should be supplanted by an ungrudging acquiescence of the popular will in a sober, conscientious concern for the general weal. If from this hour we cheerfully and honestly abandon all sectional prejudices and distrust and determine with manly confidence in one another to work out harmiously the achievements of our national destiny we shall deserve to realize all the benefits which our happy form of government can bestow.

DEVOTION TO THE CONSTITUTION.

On this auspicious occasion we may well renew the pledge of our devotion to the constitution which, launched by the founders of the republic and consecrated by their prayers and patriotic devotion, has for almost a century borne the hopes and the aspirations of a great people through prosperity and peace, and through the shock of foreign conflicts and the perils of domestic strife and vicissitudes. By the father of his country our constitution was commended for adoption as the resnlt of a spirit of amity and mutual concession. In that same spirit it should be administered in order to promote the lasting welfare of the country and to secure the full measure of its priceless benefits to us and to those who will succeed to the blessing of our national life. The large variety of diverse and competitive interests subject to federal control persistently seeking the recognition of their claims need give us no fear that the greatest good to the greatest number will fail to be accomplished if in the halls of the national legislation that spirit of amity and mutual concession shall prevail in which the constitution had its birth. If this involves the surrender and disappointment of private interests, and the abandonment of local advantages compensation will be found in the assurance that thus the common interests are subserved and the general welfare advanced.

In the discharge of my official duty I shall endeavor to be guided by a just and unrestrained construction of the constitution, a careful observance of the distinction between the powers granted to the federal government and those reserved to the States or to the people, and by a cautious appreciation of those functions which by the constitution, and the laws have been especially assigned to the executive branch of the Government. But he who takes the oath to-day to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States only assumes the solemn obligation which every patriotic citizen on the farm, in the workshop, in the busy marts of trade, and everywhere should share with him

THE DUTY OF THE CITIZEN.

The constitution which prescribes his oath, my countrymen, is yours. The government you have chosen him to administer for a time is yours. The suffrage which executes the will of the freemen is yours. The laws and the entire scheme of our civil rule, from the town meetings to the State capitols and the National capitol, is yours. Your every voter, as surely as your chief magistrate under the same high sanction, though in a different sphere, exercises a public trust. Nor is this all. Every citizen owes to the country a vigilant watch and close scrutiny of its public servants, and a fair and reasonable estimate of their fidelity and usefulness. Thus is the peoples will impressed upon the whole frame work of our civil polity, municipal, State and Federal, and this is the price of our liberty and the inspiration of our faith in the Republic.

ECONOMY IN ADMINISTRATION.

It is the duty of those serving the people in public places to closely limit public expenditures to the actual needs of the government economically administered, because this bounds the right of the government to exact tribute from the earnings of labor or the property of the citizens The policy which begets public extravagance begets extravagance among the people. We should never be ashamed of the simplicity and prudential economies which are best suited to the operation of a Republican form of government, and the most compatible with the mission of the American people.

Those who are selected for a limited time to manage public affairs are still of the people, and may do much by their example to encourage consistently with the dignity of their official functions, that plain way of life which among their fellow citizens aids integrity and promotes thrift and prosperity.

NO ENTANGLING ALLIANCES.

The genius of our institutions, the needs of our people in their home life, and the attention which is demanded for the sentiment and development of the resources of our vast territory, dictate the scrupulous avoidance of any departure from that foreign policy commended by the history, the traditions and the prosperity of our Republic. It is the policy of independence, favored by our position and defended by our known love of justice and by our power. It is the policy of peace, suitable to our interests. It is the policy of neutrality, rejecting any share in foreign broils and ambitions upon other continents, and repelling their intrusion here. It is the policy of Monroe and of Washington and Jefferson. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none.

OUR FINANCES.

A due regard for the interests and prosperity of all the people demand that our finances shall be established upon such a sound and sensible basis as shall secure the safety and confidence of business interests and make the wages of labor sure and steady, and that our system of revenue shall be so adjusted as to relieve the people from unnecessary taxation, paying a due regard to the interests of capital invested, and money employed in American industries and preventing the accumulation of surplus in the treasury to tempt extravagance and waste.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Care for the property of the nation and for the needs of future settlers requires that the public domain should be protected from purloining schemes and unlawful occupation.

FAIR TREATMENT FOR THE INDIAN.

The conscience of the people demands that the Indians within our boundaries shall be fairly and honestly treated as wards of the government and their education and civilization provided with a view to their ultimate citizenship, and that polygamy in the territories, destructive of the family relation and offensive to the moral sense of the civilized world, shall be suppressed.

PAUPER LABOR.

The laws should be rigidly enforced which prohibit the immigration of a servile class to compete with American labor, with no intention of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization.

REFORM DEMANDED.

The people demand reform in the administration of the government and the application of business principles to public offices.

As a means to this end civil service reform should be in good faith enforced. Our citizens should have the right to protect from the incompetency of public employees who hold their places solely as the reward of partisan service, and from the corrupting influence of those who promise and the vicious methods of those who expect such rewards, and those who worthily seek public employment have the right to insist that merit and competency should be recognized instead of service and the surrender of political belief.

A WORD TO THE COLORED PEOPLE.

In the administration of the government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men there should be no pretext for anxiety as to the protection of the freedmen in their rights, or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments. All discussion as to their fitness for the place accorded to them as American citizens is premature and unprofitable except as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due to that relation and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities.

THE CLAIMS OF PUBLIC OFFICE.

Tthese topics and the constant ever varying wants of an active and enterprising people may well receive the attention and the patriotic endeavor of all who make and execute the Federal laws. Our duties are practical, and call for industrious application, or intelligent perception of the claims of public office, and, above all, a firm determination by united action to secure to all the people of the land the full benefits of the best form of government ever vouched to man. And let us not trust to human effort alone, but humbly acknowledge the power and goodness of Almighty God, who presides over the destiny of nations, and who has at all times been revealed in our country's history. Let us invoke his aid and his blessings upon our labors.

When he began the crowd applauded whenever he pause to take breath, but after awhile contented itself with cheering him as he made his principal points. His reference to the prohibition of foreign contract labor called out loud and long continued applause, but his allusion to civil service reform fell pretty flat. The address was very brief and at precisely two minutes after 1 o'clock he concluded with invocation of the blessing of Providence, and turning to the Chief Justice and bowing he said: "I am now prepared to take the oath prescribed by law."

As the Chief Justce arose to administer the oath the vast assemblage cheered again and again. The president elect stood facing the Chief Justice with the crowd on his right. Chief Clerk McKenny, of the Supreme Court, stood just to the side of Mr. Cleveland and held the Bible upon which the oath was administered, the President elect also holding it with his right hand. The Bible used is a small morocco covered gilt edged volume pretty well worn. It is the Bible which Mr. Cleveland's mother gave him when he left home as a young man, and at his special request the committee of arrangements had it in readiness for the ceremony.

The crowd preserved perfect quiet as the impressive ceremony of administering the oath was taking place, but when it was concluded and as President Cleveland laid down the Bible after reverently kissing it, and shook hands with Chief Justice, who was the first to congratulate him, they cheered loudly and long.

Ex-President Arthur was the second man to congratulate the President, and then followed the chief clerk McKenney and Senator Sherman.

President Cleveland was then introduced to the remaining judges of the Supreme Court to Lieut. General Sheridan and General Hancock. The remaining persons on the platform then pressed forward and many of them shook his hand. As he re-entered the capitol he was again greeted with cheers. He walked to the basement entrance where he first came into the building and entered a carriage to be driven in the procession to the White House.

IN GOOD FORM FOR COLLEGE.—"I understand your son is about to enter college, Mr. Derrick?"

"Yes, oh yes; Arthur will take a collegiate course."

"Is he prepared?"

"Well, I should remark! He's been captain of his home for over a year, and they tell me that he's as good a foot-ball kicker nearly as a professional. He may be a little backward in rowing and climbing greased poles, but he'll soon pick up, you know."—*Pittsburg Chronicle.*

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HEALTH—"This locality is not excelled in North Carolina for healthfulness—no malaria, no chills, no epidemics."

MAILS—Every day except Sunday from all important points, and Telegraphic connections.

RELIGIOUS—Services, every Sunday by the preacher of Jonesboro Circuit or some other minister. We have in our town three Churches—the Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist.

The Teachers and Trustees aim to make this one of the best schools in the land. The course of instruction will be as practical as possible. We aim to educate pupils intellectually, morally, and physically.

EXPENSES.

BOARD, per month, at Hotels and in Families, $7.00 to $10.00. This can perhaps be reduced by forming messes.

TUITION, per month, in 1st year of Primary,		$1.50
" " " " 2d " " "		2.00
" " " " 3d " " "		2.50
" " " " Academic Departm't,		3.00
" " " " Latin, Greek and French, each,		1.00
" " " " Music, (Piano and Organ,)		4.00
Incidental Fee, per term,		.50

☞ Pupils will be classified in that department in which they have the two highest studies.

TERMS.

Tuition to be Paid Quarterly, in Advance; or, if Delayed, by special arrangement with the Principal.

We take the liberty to refer strangers to REV. DAVID SULLINS, D. D., President E. & H. College, Va., Rev. F. L. REID, of the Raleigh *Advocate*, N. C., Prof. C. E. VAWTER, Sup't Miller School, Albermarle Co., Va., or Hon. JAMES W. REID, Wentworth, N. C.

I am unacquainted with Prof. R. J. Davis, and am glad to say that, as far as I have heard he has given entire satisfaction as Principal of our School; and I take pleasure in recommending him and his School to the public.

H. K. WORTHY, Jonesboro, N. C.
Jan. 16, 1885.

Generally closely observing the progress or my children in school, and having sent three the last session to Jonesboro High School, I am free to say that I think Mr. Davis' administration, with the efficient help he has, will compare favorably with any former sessions of this very successful School.

JAS. DALRYMPLE, Jonesboro, N. C.
Jan. 16, 1885.

I take pleasure in saying that we find Prof. R. J. Davis, who has taught for us one term, to be the right man in the right place. He is peculiarly fitted for a teacher—full of energy and sticks closely to his business. I feel satisfied that those who have sons or daughters to educate can do no better than to put them under his care.

GEO. S. COLE, Jonesboro, N. C.
Feb'y 26 4t

VALUABLE
PROPERTY FOR SALE.

HAVING DETERMINED to go into the cotton manufacturing business, we will sell, on the premises, at Greensboro, N. C., on March 18th, 1885, at 12 o'clock, M., without reserve, the following described property:

DESCRIPTION.

1. Lot on South Elm Street, 26x50 feet, on which is located a brick store 26x30 feet—2 stories above ground, handsomely and substantially fitted up for wholesale dry goods, notions, hats, caps, shoes, &c., with a capacious basement for groceries.

2. Lot adjoining the above, and of like dimensions, on which is located a two story brick store, 26x80 feet, with basement. This store is fitted up handsomely for a retail dry goods store, with good basement for groceries, and has a handsome plate glass front, making it unusually attractive as a first class mercantile stand for both a select and general stock.

3. Another lot adjoining the latter, 43x150 feet, and on which is located a one story wooden building 20x70 feet, used as a Tin Shop and Store; also a warehouse for storage, 12x60 feet.

4. A lot on Davie Street, and immediately in the rear of store No. 1—26x150 feet, on which is he re-entered a warehouse 20x26 feet, and a wagon house 16x20 feet.

5. A lot on Davie Street along side of N. 4, and in the rear of No. 2, dimensions 27x150 feet, and on which is located a warehouse 20x26 feet.

6. A third lot on Davie Street, and in the immediate of No. 3—43x150 feet, on which is located a warehouse 12x40 feet. Nos. 4, 5 and 6 aggravating 95x126 feet, are very desirable locations for stores or for manufacturing.

The above described property will be sold on a half for cash, balance on a credit of six months.

Any one wishing to see the porperty, can do so by calling at the store of Odell Hardware Co.

ODELL & CO.,
Greensboro, N. C.
Feb'y 26, 1885. 1t

OBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THURSDAY.....MARCH 12, 1885.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

Semi-Weekly Observer.

As soon as its new outfit is received, the OBSERVER will be issued, in its present size and form, semi-weekly as well as weekly.

Subscriptions for the semi-weekly will be received at the OBSERVER office and by its agents at Carthage, W. J. Stewart; Lumberton, J. A. McAllister; Lillington, B. F. Shaw; Elizabethtown, W. W. Shepherd, and postmasters elsewhere.

The price of the semi-weekly will be $3 per annum; of the weekly $2 as heretofore.

Subscribers who wish to change to the semi-weekly will be credited with their payments on the weekly.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON D. C., March 5, 1885.

Having gotten my estimates under way for the OBSERVER'S new outfit, I came over here from New York to witness the restoration of constitutional government in the inauguration of a Democratic President. The papers have already brought you elaborate details of the imposing spectacle in the Senate chamber; the inaugural address, just after, of the new President in the presence of a vaster assemblage than ever before listened to the voice of one man on the American continent; and the splendid pageant of the procession which followed through the grandest of American streets from the capitol to the reviewing stand in front of the White House. By the courtesy of Col. Green, whose guest I am, I had a seat in the Senate gallery along with Mr. and Mrs. Pembroke Jones, Mrs. Cockrell and others, and a place on the great stand a little to the right of Mr. Cleveland. The address, which you will doubtless reproduce, is generally commended, and the manner of its delivery could not have been better. The new President is a more intellectual looking man than his pictures would indicate, and he possesses astonishing self-possession. He is an orator of a very solid and satisfactory sort, and his bearing generally suggests a strong man who will make an uncommon President. He seems to be a sincere man without a trace of affectation, either of simplicity or anything else.

As to the cabinet, while there was a murmur at first at the selection of so many of his advisers from the neighborhood of New York, public opinion seems to be settling in the belief that Mr. Cleveland has shown his usual good judgment, both in the men themselves and in the party policy of their selection geographically. One thing is certain as to us, of the South; if the Northern men prove poor selections, so much the more forcibly, will the Southerners, Bayard, Lamar and Garland, illustrate the intellectual greatness of the section from which they are drawn.

I presume, too, the OBSERVER will reproduce for the benefit of its fair readers, the elaborate descriptions of the great ball the night of the 4th of March. It was in the Pension Building, a noble room, 365 by 170 feet. Twelve thousand persons were on the floor, and so long were the vistas of dancers that the vision seemed to fall short of their extent. Chaperoned by Mr. and Mrs. Jones, I met a great many of the noted people of the country, and otherwise enjoyed myself quite as much as the dancers.

I have been greatly interested in a new type-setting machine which is likely to revolutionize the newspaper business, and which Col. Green has some stock in. It is really not a type-setting machine at-all, but the operator plays on a key-board whose keys stamp the matrix of type faces upon molten type-metal; and so stereotype plates are made in one-fifth the time it takes a fast compositor to set type. Examination of this and inquiry into its merits may detain me here several days. It is not probable, however, that the perfected machines will be put on the market for a year yet; and, if I find this probability to be the fact, I shall complete my arrangements for new type, &c., in New York without further delay.

Washington is getting to be the finest capitol in the world. It is now a city of 180,000 souls, and the marvellous conveniences and beauty of its plan—the same which Washington's French engineer drew at the beginning—are realized and developed with its rapid growth and extension. The plan consists of radiations of streets from the capitol, and sub radiations from various "circles" at a distance from the capitol. This not only gives one the hypothenuse instead of the two legs of a right triangle for all diagonal journeys, but it offers the most effective sites for buildings at the points from which the streets radiate, and at the acute angles formed all about by streets so laid out. These sites the architects of Washington, who, by the way, seem to be an unusually skillful set of men, have made the most of. So that, while the private buildings are nothing like so costly as in New York, they are much more agreeable to look at, and as far as my experience goes, more comfortable. The streets, as all those who have visited Washington of late years know, are delightful to ride upon—being of smooth asphalt—and they furnish a paradise for bycicilists, who spin by one noiselessly at every turn.

Of the North Carolinians in Congress only Governor Vance and Col. Green keep house. The former has a handsome house on Massachusetts Avenue, handsomely furnished and filled with mighty good company. Col. Green's is a charming place not far off, where, our Cape Fear readers need not be told, hospitality dwells.

Capt. J. B. Smith, Major Cook and Mr. Harrington were the only Fayetteville people here, I believe, beside myself. Messrs. Worthy and Morgan of Moore also attended the inauguration.

The Senate sits from day to day. Though the 48th Congress is ended, and the extra session which, at one time, seemed imminent, was avoided, its members and those elected to the 49th generally remain for attending to the wants of their office-seeking constituents.

The weather is superb, and for inauguration day nothing could have been better than the behavior of the elements. As a disgusted Republican said the day before, referring to Cleveland, "D—n him, it will be just like his luck if the Lord sends him good weather to-morrow"—something few of his predecessors have enjoyed.

THE INAUGURAL.

We doubt not that our readers will be struck with the brevity of the Inaugural, at the same time they will pronounce it an admirable paper, full of good sound sense, eloquently expressed. Such seems to be the general opinion of those who heard it, and such is the opinion of the press, both North and South, whose comments we give below:

N. Y. World.

He says what he has to say in plain language, unembellished by rhetorical flourishes, but terse and trenchant, leaving no doubt as to its meaning and impressing the reader with the conviction that it comes from the heart. Earnest, unpretending, sincere and vigorous, the Inaugural partakes of the character of the man. * * There may be rocks and shoals in the way, adverse winds and storms may arise, but with these landmarks kept steadily in sight the Administration is certain of safety and success. And the pilot who stands at the helm is a strong, brave man with a steady eye and a stout heart, and it is not easy to divert him from the straight course.

N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

This brief and pertinent and most eloquent address will be read throughout the country to-day by millions of people. It must call forth a hearty response from every true citizen. It is in no sense partisan. * * His views upon taxation and revenue are briefly but judiciously stated in accordance with the platform upon which he was elected, and he has a timely word in behalf of the preservation of the public domain.

N. Y. Times.

Mr. Cleveland's inaugural address is dignified, simple, and forcible. It has in it the tone of sincerity and directness that has come to be regarded as characteristic of the man. It is clear that he enters on the duties of his office with a deep sense of responsibility to the whole country, and the whole country will receive with hearty and greatful assent his deprecation of partisan spirit.

N. Y. Evening Post.

The inaugural address is characterized by the brevity and compactness of most of President Cleveland's public utterances. He is very emphatic in his reaffirmation of the principle that public office is a public trust, but shared by every voter. He renews his allegiance to civil service reform, distinctly repudiates all entangling alliances, and not broadly and yet not obscurely hints at tariff reform.

Philadelphia Times.

The singular dignity and simplicity of the address are not more remarkable than the well-grounded conviction that underlies its modest but unhesitating declaration, and those who have thought of Mr. Cleveland as an apprentice in politics will be undeceived if they have themselves the knowledge to perceive how clear an understanding of constitutional Democracy inspires both its substance and its phraseology.

Charleston News and Courier.

It breathes throughout a spirit of responsibility and a sense of duty which will compel the assent and co-operation of the American people. * * President Cleveland will give the country a broad, manly, vigorous Administration, which shall be truly American in its honesty, its simplicity and its wisdom.

Augusta Chronicle.

Yesterday's inaugural address possesses more meaning than the delivery of a Lord Chancellor or an essay by John Stuart Mill. It embodies the eloquence of truth.

Atlanta Constitution.

It is the utterance of a man of the most ardent devotion to the institutions of the republic. It is a document that carries with it evidence of its earnestness, and those who read it to-day, no less than those heard it delivered in Washington yesterday, must be convinced that while Mr. Cleveland is President the affairs of the government will be administered solely in the interests of the people.

Boston Transcript.

President Cleveland's first official act, his Inaugural, almost disarms criticism, except in quarters bound to be dissatisfied with whatever he does. The Inaugural can best be described as a chart of sound principles, which, if followed without swerving, will make his Administration transcendently useful to the country. He has set the standard exceedingly high, as if to warn off politicians of the baser stripe.

Baltimore American.

In style the Inaugural Address is elevated and manly. It has none of the arts of the rhetorician, but it has a dignity and sincerity that are of greater value. It will be read with interest in all parts of the country, and cannot fail to make a favorable impression.

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT SENDS AN ULTIMATUM TO RUSSIA.—*London, March 8.*—This morning's *Observer* says: "We understand that the Government on Friday sent an emphatic demand to St. Petersburg, for the withdrawal of the Russian troops on the Afghan territory. The dispatch partook of the character of an ultimatum."

JUDGE MCRAE.—The *Piedmont Press* says: Judge McRae has won the general commendation of the Bar and people, by his prompt and energetic method of dispatching business. He is regarded generally as a model Judge.

THE CABINET.

As the Cabinet as published in last week's OBSERVER was not official, but based upon reports which we deemed worthy of credence; we publish it again.

For Secretary of State—Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware.

For Secretary of the Treasury—Daniel Manning, of New York.

For Secretary of the Interior—Luscias Q. C. Lamar, of Mississippi.

For Secretary of War—William C. Endicott, of Massachusetts.

For Secretary of the Navy—William C. Whitney, of New York.

For Postmaster General—William E. Vilas, of Wisconsin.

For Attorney General—Augustus H. Garland, of Arkansas.

Last Act of 48th Congress.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—At 4 o'clock this morning the Senate agreed to the committee amendment increasing its new River and Harbor bill from five million to ten million dollars. The discussion of this bill and the efforts to pass it filled in the intervals of more serious legislation until half past 10 o'clock, at which time the bill was laid upon the table by a vote of 28 to 20.

The conference report upon the Sundry Civil Approprial bill was agreed to. This was the last appropriation bill to be acted upon, all differences having been adjusted.

At 11:35 a message from the House announced the passage of the bill authoring the President to place one person on the retired list of the army. [Applause.] The bill was read at length.

Mr. Ingalls then said: Mr. President—The nation knows who that one person is. I ask unanimous consent that reference of this bill to committee be waived, and that it be now considered by the Senate.

The presiding officer (Mr. Garland) stated that the bill was the Senate bill, and nothing further was necessary to make it a law but the proper signature. [Applause.]

Mr. Edmunds, resuming the chair, stated that he had received a communication which would now be read. He handed the communication to Chief Clerk Johnson, who read as follows:

To the Senate of the United States—I nominate Ulysses S. Grant, former General commanding the armies of he United States, to be General on the retired list of the army, with the full pay of such rank.

(Signed) CHESTER A. ARTHUR.

The President *pro tem* of the Senate, then announced that the nomination would be considered in open Senate. "The question is, Will the Senate advise and consent to this appointment? All Senators in favors will say 'aye.' [A storm of ayes.] All opposed 'no.' [Dead silence.] The ayes have it unanimously."

This announcement was received with thunders of applause both on the floor and in the galleries.

The 7th of March, Thirty-Five Years Ago.

It was on the 7th of March, 1850—thirty five years ago to day—that Daniel Webster made the speech in the Senate of the United States which is familiarly entitled by the date of its delivery. It severed his connection with the anti slavery wing of the whig party; it furnished the text for poet Whittier's "Ichabod," and the enmity into which it transformed many of the orator's friendships embittered the brief remainder of his life, which ended in October, 1852.

When that famous speech is read in the light of the subsequent history of our country many of its passages appear inspired with the genuine spirit of prophecy. Take the following for example. Millard Fillmore, then Vice President, was in the chair, he died in March, 1874, after witnessing the fulfillment:—

Secession! peaceable secession! Sir, your eyes and mine are never destined to see that miracle. The dismemberment of this vast country without convulsion! The breaking up of the fountains of the great deep without ruffling the surface! Who is so foolish—I beg everybody's pardon—as to expect to see any such thing? Sir, he who sees these States now revolving in harmony around a common centre, and expects to see them quit their places and fly off without convulsion, may look the next moment to see the heavenly bodies rush from their spheres and jostle against each other in the realms of space without causing the wreck of the universe. There can be no such thing as a peaceable secession. Peaceable secession is an utter impossibility. Is the great constitution under which we live, covering this whole country, is it to be thawed and melted away by secession as the snows on themountain melt under the influence of a vernal sun, run off and disappear almost unobserved? No, sir! No, sir! I will not state what might produce the disruption of the Union; but, sir, I see, as plainly as I see the sun in heaven, what that disruption itself must produce; I see that it must produce WAR.

Many an incipient secessionist sat in the Senate and heard this prophecy. Only three of them, we believe, survive—Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi; Robert M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, and David L. Yulee, of Florida. In the list of Senators of 1850 we observe the name of but one other survivor—Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. It was a list of great men. The two Senators from New York were Dickinson and Seward. Among their associates who listened to Mr. Webster were Bell, of Tennessee; Benton, of Missouri; Calhoun, of South Carolina; Cass, of Michigan; Clay, of Kentucky; Corwin and Chase, of Ohio; Dayton, of New Jersey; Douglass, of Illinois; Hale, of New Hampshire; Houston, of Texas; King of Alabama, and Soule, of Louisiana. All are dead. Calhoun, was the first to go. He died on March 31, and the 7th was the last day on which he occupied his seat in the Senate Chamber.

On the 7th of March, 1850, Grover Cleveland, not quite thirteen years old, was a clerk on a salary of fifty dollars a year in the country shop of Deacon McVickar, in the village of Fayetteville, Onondaga county, N. Y. Such are the possibilities of life in the United States.—*New York Herald.*

DEATH OF BISHOP PARKER.—Bishop Linus Parker, of the Methodist church, died in New Orleans on the 7th inst. Bishop Parker presided at the Conference held in Wilmington in November last.

CIVIL SERVICE.—Secretary Lamar begins by retaining an old *under* secretary, and thus showing that good and efficient men will not be turned out.

Steamer Wave Explodes Her Boiler and Sinks.

Yesterday afternoon shortly after 3 o'clock, a heavy explosion shook the offices and other buildings about the wharfs and created widespread alarm for a few moments, as no one knew what to make of it. Some thought the deadly dynamite had begun its work in their midst. There were some, however, who were witnesses to the sad cause of the terrible concussion, and soon it was known that the steamer *Wave*, on the line between this city and Fayetteville, had exploded her boiler and almost immediately thereafter sunk. She was lying at the time of the accident near Mr. A. A. Willard's wharf, on the west side of the river, nearly opposite Messrs. Worth & Worth's wharf, and soon tugs, yawls and other small craft were taking excited crowds to the scence of the disaster. Crowds also lined the wharves and eagerly awaited tidings from the wreck, and as one and another of the boats would return to this side of the river the persons on board would be quickly interviewed.

First along it was reported that all hands on board had gone down with the boat, but later information places the loss of life at only three. They were Neill Jessup, a stevedore; Jim Stedman, an employee; and Kitty Harvey, the cook—all colored. The injured were Perry Cotton, pilot, and Dave McPherson, a deck hand—both colored. They were both badly scalded; both of them were taken to the Marine Hospital. All the killed and wounded were residents of Fayetteville, except Cotton, who is said to live here at present.

Mr. J. D. L. Smith, engineer of the boat, says he had just come from the boiler, and was sitting in the engine room when the explosion occurred. He says there was plenty of water in the boiler and not too much steam, the pressure being only eighty pounds. He saw the three persons drown whose names are given. A boy named Turner had one of his ears blown off, and received several gashes about the head. The flue of the boiler was found after the accident on top of a warehouse several hundred feet distant.

The boat was taking on fertilizers and there were about four hundred and fifty bags on board, which all went down with the wreck. The bags had been wheeled across a flat to the boat, and at the time of the accident the flat was being loaded.

Mr. J. G. Wright, shipping clerk for Messrs. G. W. Williams & Co., was on the boat, and he and the engineer sprang on the flat. Mr. Wright was slightly hurt. Mr. Smith had to feel his way out of the room, which was quickly filled with a dense smoke.

Part of the boiler in its upward flight struck the top mast of the schooner *Nellie Potter*, lying close to the boat, and broke it off. The smoke stack was blown to atoms. The furniture went down with the boat, but a good deal of it was subsequently fished out. The boat went down in about one minute after the explosion. Several persons jumped into the river besides those that were drowned.

Mr. L. B. Love, assistant engineer, got jammed between the cabin of the boat and a schooner and made a narrow escape from being carried down with the wreck. One of his hands was pretty badly bruised.

At the time of the accident Capt. Jeff Robeson was on this side of the river, attending to some business.

The boat is a complete wreck, the hull, it is thought, being broken in twain. She was owned principally by Capts. W. A. and J. D. Robeson, but Smith, the engineer also owned an interest in her. She was valued at from $8,000 to $10,000, and was insured for $5,000. Much sympathy is felt among the many friends of the owners on account of their loss, and much regret is felt at the loss of life.

Mr. Robert Sweet, of Mr. Willard's establishment, was on the boat at the time and was blown into the water, from which he was rescued, as he could not swim.

The schooners *Nellie Potter* and *Alice Hearn* were in the immediate vicinity of the boat and Capt. Pennywell, of the former, says he was badly shaken up. He rushed from the cabin as soon as he thought safety would admit of it and saw the three persons drown—*Wilmington Star.*

WASHINGTON NEWS.—*Washington, March 9.*—Judge French, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, tendered his resignation to-day, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor.

The nomination of ex-Attorney General Charles S. Fairchild, to succeed Judge French, was sent to the Senate this afternoon.

The President also sent to the Senate the nomination of John C. Black, of Illinois, to be Commissioner of Pensions.

When the Supreme Court met to-day a large crowd was in attendance to witness the presentation to the Court of the new Attorney General by the retiring head of the Department of Justice.

Governor's Appointments of Directors of Morganton Insane Asylum.—Terms expiring 1st of March 1891:—Dr. F. T. Fuller, J. J. Davis, F. C Robbins.

Terms expiring March 1st, 1887.—J. G. Hall, of Catawba, vice R. H. Dillard resigned. Col. J. C. Harper, of Caldwell, vice Maj. S. M. Finger resigned.

Raleigh Insane Asylum.—Terms expiring March 1st, 1891;—Richard H. Smith, William S. Battle, William S. Harris.

Expiring March 1st, 1886.—Dr. R. H. Dillard, (appointed by Gov. Jarvis, ere he left office), vice W. S. Mason; dead.

East N. C Asylum, Goldsboro.—Terms expiring March 1st, 1891.—Dr. W. Vick, E. B. Borden, Dr. Matt. Moore.—*Farmer and Mechanic.*

North Carolinians at the Inauguration Ball.—At the grand Inauguration ball Mrs. Hemphill, of South Carolina, (well known here) wore strawberry satin, lace, diamonds. Mrs. Pembroke Jones (nee Miss Sadie Green) wore white gros grain silk, with front of silver brocads, sleeves and trimmings of crystal netting and diamond ornaments. Col. and Mrs. J. N. Staples were at the ball, as were also Mr. F. E. Shober, of Salisbury; Mr. Pembroke Jones, Mr. E. J. Hale.

Belva Lockwood danced at the ball. She wore a rich costume of black velvet, with point lace trimming.—*News and Observer.*

The Legislature.

[Reported for the OBSERVER.]

To incorporate the Carthage railroad company.

To provide for the support of the institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. [Appropriates $36,000 per year for the next two years, and $5,000 for heating apparatus.]

The bill to extend the time for building the Clinton and Warsaw railroad, passed its second reading.

In the Senate bills were introduced to incorporate the Durham and Roxboro railroad company, and the Durham Street railroad company.

The bill to amend section 1966 of The Code, (repealing the law against freight discriminations), after a long debate was tabled.

The bill to amend and perfect the school law passed its third reading; also

The bill making it a misdemeanor to obtain a marriage license under false pretence.

At the night session the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Millstone Company, and the Durham Street railroad company passed their third reading.

The bill to make the commissioner of agriculture an executive officer was voted down.

The bill for the relief of disabled soldiers passed its second reading, an amendment to include widowed mothers having been voted down.

A bill was introduced empowering the Western North Carolina railroad company to construct telegraph and telephone lines along the right of way.

The bill to incorporate the Spartanburg and Shelby railroad company passed its second reading; also

The bill to incorporate the Southern and Western railroad company.

The following bills passed their third reading:

The bill supplemental to the act to adjust and renew a portion of the State debt;

To incorporate the Durham and Roxboro railroad company;

To protect incorporated companies from loss in issuing duplicate certificates of stock.

The bill to provide for the heating of the capitol by steam and to furnish the building with water was tabled.

At the night session the bill increasing the number of judicial districts passed. The following are the districts:

First District—Beaufort, Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Perquimans, Chowan, Gates, Hertford, Washington, Tyrrell, Dare, Hyde and Pamlico.

Second District—Halifax, Northampton, Warren, Edgecombe, Bertie and Craven.

Third District—Pitt, Wilson, Vance, Martin, Greene, Nash and Franklin.

Fourth District—Wake, Wayne, Harnett and Johnston.

Fifth District—Granville, Chatham, Guilford, Alamance, Durham, Orange, Caswell and Person.

Sixth District—New Hanover, Lenoir, Duplin, Sampson, Pender, Carteret, Jones and Onslow.

Seventh District—Anson, Cumberland, Columbus, Richmond, Bladen, Brunswick and Moore.

Eighth District—Iredell, Rowan, Davidson, Randolph, Montgomery, Stanly and Cabarrus.

Ninth District—Rockingham, Yadkin, Wilkes, Alleghany, Davie, Stokes and Surry.

Tenth District—Transylvania, Henderson, Burke Caldwell, Ashe, Watauga, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancey.

Eleventh District—Union, Mecklenburg, Gaston, Lincoln, Cleveland, Rutherford, Polk, Catawba and Alexander.

Twelfth District—Buncombe, Madison, Haywood, Jackson, Macon, Clay, Cherokee, Graham and Swain.

A bill was introduced to amend the charter of the upper division of the Yadkin River railroad.

The bill to incorporate the Southern and Western Air Line railroad company passed its third reading; also

The bill to amend the charter of the upper division of the Yadkin Valley railroad; also

The bill to authorize the construction of telegraph and telephone lines along the right of way of the Western North Carolina railroad.

The bill for the relief of disabled soldiers passed its third reading amended, and was sent to the House for concurrence in the amendments. [The amendments limit the amount to $30,000, and exclude all worth $500.]

The bill to appropriate $2,000 to the State Board of Health passed its third reading.

At the night session amongst the bills passed were the following:

To pay the indebtedness of the North Carolina Insane Asylum, and

To provide for the support of the several insane asylums.

The consideration of the Revenue bill occupied most of the morning session, the Senate being in committee of the whole.

An amendment to reduce the tax on tobacco warehouses was voted down.

The proposed tax of twenty cents was raised to twenty-five cents on the $100 valuation.

No final action was taken.

At the night session the bill to secure the completion of the Western North Carolina railroad to Murphy passed its third reading, only one amendment being adopted, namely, that the bill shall apply only to the present indebtedness and to work to be done hereafter between the mouth of the Natahala river and the town of Murphy.

A large mass of important business was transacted. We note the following:

The bill to enforce the collection of land purchased for the State from delinquents; and

The bill to authorize the hiring of convicts to the Raleigh and Augusta railroad company passed third reading.

The pension bill passed and is now a law.

The Revenue bill passed.

HOUSE.

In the House the bill to make seduction of women under promise of marriage criminal passed its final reading.

The bill to secure the completion of the Western North Carolina railroad to Murphy occupied the entire session after the expiration of the morning hour.

Messrs. Galloway, Phillips, Womack, Pearson and Winborne opposed the bill.

Messrs. Busbee, Robinson of Macon, Hayes and Holt, supported the bill.

Messrs. Pearson, Womack, Tate Leazar and Overman offered amendments.

The only amendment adopted was one by Mr. Leazar that the bonds to be returned to the Company, received by the State for the hire of convict labor, on the completion of the work, shall be limited to those received for labor on the line between the mouth of Nantahala and Murphy; and one by Mr. Overman striking out the provision to allow a force of 150 convicts to work down the Tennessee river.

The bill then passed its second reading by a vote of 54 to 3.

The bill was then read the third time and passed by a vote of 43 to 43, Speaker Holt voting in the affirmative.

At the night session the Revenue bill passed substantially as it came from the committee.

The motion to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill to secure the completion of the Western N. C. railroad to Murphy was adopted and the bill was put upon its third reading.

The third section of the bill was stricken out.

Mr. Womack renewed his amendment limiting the pay in bonds for such convicts as may be used on the Murphy line.

Mr. Busbee opposed the amendment.

Mr. Phillips supported the amendment.

Mr. Pritchard thought the amendment would kill the bill.

The amendment was adopted—53 to 47.

The Revenue bill was taken up.

Mr. Busbee moved to increase the exemption on income to $2,000.

Mr. Overman proposed to reduce the tax to 22 cents.

Mr. Tate thought that amount might suffice, but 20 cents would not.

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Alston moved to reconsider the vote reducing the tax to 20. Rejected.

The bill then passed unanimously.

The Senate motion to adjourn *sine die* on Monday was postponed.

At the night session the revenue-machinery bill passed its second reading.

The conference committee on the school bill recommended that the limit of compensation for county superintendents be 4 per cent.

The following Trustees of the University were recommended by the joint committee:

Term expiring in 1893—R. H. Battle, Julian S. Carr, Wm. H. Day, Wm. E. Hill, Montford McGehee, Paul B. Means, Chas. Price, John M. Galloway, Alexander B. Andrews, Thomas H. Pritchard John C. Scarborough, James Parker, Lee S. Overman, Joseph A. Bitting, George Howard, James H. Horner.

For additional Trustees, term expiring 1893—A. M. Lewis, John E. Woodard, Thos. W. Mason, Wm. H. Chadbourn.

Original vacancy expiring 1889—Jas. A. Graham.

To fill vacancy caused by the death of H. E. Grainger—James M. Mullen.

To fill vacancy caused by death of Thomas Sparrow—John E. Woodard.

To fill vacancy in class of 1887—H. A. Gudger.

The bill to increase the number of judicial districts passed its second reading without amendment.

The judicial district bill passed its third reading; also.

The bill for an annual appropriation of $18,000 for the Oxford Orphan Asylum.

The following nominations for Directors of the State Board of Agriculture were confirmed; Messrs. Rufus W. Wharton, W. F. Green, B. B. Blanton and Jas. D. Glenn.

At the night session the bill in relation to the Oxford and Clarksville railroad passed its third reading.

The following bills passed their third reading:

To authorize the construction of telegraph and telephone lines on the Westsrn N. C. railroad;

To renew the charter of Roxboro railroad, and

To incorporate the Caswell railroad Company.

The Senate amendments to the bill to secure the completion of the Western N. C. Railroad to Murphy were concurred in.

The House resolved to adjourn on Thursday next at 12, m. Subsequently the House concurred in the Senate resolution to adjourn on Wednesday at noon.

The bill for the establishment of an industrial school passed its second and third readings. [The sum of $5,000 is set apart from the funds of the States Agricultural Department, the school to be located at the town offering the most liberal inducements.]

How to Prune Bunch Grape Vines.

[Correspondence of the OBSERVER.]

Grape vines should be pruned in winter, or while the growth is dormant. The first season—that of planting—prune to one branch, and shorten that to three buds. After the buds begin to grow, rub off all but the strongest one. Train to a stake. Second season prune to one branch, and shorten that to three buds. These may all be left to grow. Third season, shorten the two best branches, each to about eighteen inches—these produce the fruit. The the third branch, shorten to the buds. If any fruit comes on the branch of these buds it should be removed—train to a trellis. Fourth season remove all the branches except the three produced from the branch of three buds—two of these shorten to two-and-a-half feet—the other to three buds. When trimmed, the vines should be fastened securely in proper position. Sometimes branches will spring from below those designed for next year's growth, and in that case they may be used instead of those left for the purpose, as it is desirable to keep the point from which the new growth springs, close to the ground. As the vine gets older, the bearing branches may be of greater length. All the fruit is produced from buds on branches of the previous year's growth. The objects of pruning to induce a vigorous new growth, and to increase the size of the clusters by limiting the number.

J. S. BREECE.

February 24th, 1885.

Gen. Robt. Vance is spoken of as sure to receive the appointment of Commissioner of Patents.

IN NEW QUARTERS!

I WOULD ANNOUNCE THAT I AM TEMporarily located in the corner store next to the Market, known as KYLE'S corner, where I will be happy to see my friends and customers.

NEW FRESH GOODS.

My present stock has all been purchased in the last few weeks, and consequently is the most desirable assortment to select from in the city. It comprises everything usually found in a well appointed Dry Goods Store, and an examination of it is solicited.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

FRANK W. THORNTON.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

ELECTION NOTICE.

UPON THE WRITTEN APPLICATION OF the Trustees of the Fayetteville White Graded and Normal School, through their proper officers, the County Commissioners, in accordance with Chap. 187, act of 1883, of the laws of N. C., do hereby order an election to be held at the Court House, on Thursday the 16th day of April, 1885, for the purpose of determining whether or not the legally qualified white voters of Cross Creek Township will have a tax levied of 25 cents upon the $100 worth of real and personal property in said township belonging to the whites, and 75 cents on the white poll for the support of said school, at which election those in favor will vote "Assessment," those opposed "No Assessment."

Said election shall be held and conducted in all other respects under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are prescribed for the election of members of the General Assembly.

THOMAS G. HALL, Ch'n'r.

H. C. FISHER, Clerk.

March 6, 1885. 109-3w

FOR SALE.

ONE FINE HARNESS and SADDLE HORSE 8 years old. Also two fine MILCH COWS with calves one month old.

For terms apply to

W. A. ROBESON.

Fayetteville, March 12, 1885. 109-tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

Just Received

AT

GEORE BRANDT'S

GRAND CENTRAL DRY GOODS BAZAAR,

ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST ASSORTments of

Prints, Cashmeres, Bleachings, Sea Island Shirtings and Shoes,

For Ladies, Misses, Children, Gents and Boys.

New Styles in Hats, Notions, &c., &c.

Call at

GEORGE BRANDT'S.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 106 tf

PLOWS! PLOWS! PLOWS!

I OFFER FOR SALE A FULL LINE OF Plows and plow Castings, consisting of

Whites 35, 50 and 48; N. F. Plow Co. 35, 40, 50, 10, A6 and M6.

Boy Dixie and X Dixie, Atlas, Stonewall and White's Turning and Cotton Plow.

I call especial attention to the

BOY DIXIE PLOW

as a turning plow. At the price it is sold for, there is no plow to equal it.

If you want a plow that will do all the work necessary in cotton farming, buy

WHITE'S COMBINED PLOW

Call and see them. Will make prices to suit.

CHARLES HAIGH,

No. 18 and 20, Hay St.

Feb. 12. 105-tf

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

On hand and to arrive:—

1500 Bags Sea Fowl and Bradley's Guano.
1000 Bags Zell's Guano.
500 " Stone Acid.
500 " R. & S. High Grade Acid.
10000 " German Kainit.
200 Bbls. and Sacks Flour, all grades.
25 Boxes D. S. Bacon—Sides.
40 Bags Rio Coffee.
25 Barrels Sugar.
40 Barrels New Orleans Molasses.
50 Boxes Candy.
50 Boxes Soap.
50 Gross Snuff.

Cheese, Concentrated Lye, Fish, Nails, Glue, Spirit Barrels, &c., &c.

All of which I offer on favorable terms to farmers where satisfactory arrangements can be made.

E. F. MOORE.

Feb'y 19, 1885. 5t

Executor's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having this day been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county, as the Executor of the will of John Lindsay, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before March 3, 1886.

All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

D. McDOUGALD, Ex'r of John Lindsay.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 3, 1885. 108-6t

Sunnyside Floral Nursery.

OUR ANNUAL DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of

ORNAMENTAL PLANTS,

for the Flower Garden, Parlor, Green-house, Park and Cemetery, will be ready about Feb. 1st.—free to all. Our old customers will receive it without ordering. Others wishing a copy will send their address to

JAMES M. LAMB,

Sunnyside, Fayetteville, N. C.

jan. 29, 1885 103-tf

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Published every Thursday at 19 Green Street, (Observer Building.)

THURSDAY.....MARCH 12, 1885.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One year (in advance).....$2 00
Six months " 1 00
☞ No name entered without payment, and no paper sent after expiration of time paid for.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication.
Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. A. ROBESON—For sale.
J. H. ROBINSON—Administrator.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS—Trustee's sale.
W. N. TILLINGHAST—New Goods.
THOMAS G. HALL—Election notice.
M. E. DYE—New Spring Goods, &c.
J. R. McNEILL & SON—Coffins, Caskets, &c.

ABOUT TOWN.

FIRST INSTALLMENT.—Quite a number of colored people left here Wednesday evening for Arkansas.

DEATH OF MRS. ELIZABETH COLE.—Our townsman Mr. W. W. Cole, received a telegram on Tuesday informing him of the death of his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, who died at her residence in Carthage, on Monday the 9th inst., aged about 77 years. Mrs. Cole was much beloved and respected for her many virtues, and was verily one of the "mothers in Israel."

THE GRUBER FAMILY.—Many of our people have missed a rare treat by not attending the musical entertainments lately given here by the "Gruber Family." The Troupe consists of Mr. and Mrs. Gruber and six children, whose ages range from twelve to two years, all of them are musical prodigies, and either play or sing, even the little tot of two years making a noisy jingle of bells. Mr. Gruber can literally play on anything that music can be extracted from. Were this troupe properly and extensively advertised, they would soon become famous. Mr. Gruber is a native of Lincoln county, in this State.

PERSONAL.—Mr. William Robinson, son of the late Dr. B. W. Robinson, is in the city. Mr. Robinson is located at Texarkana, near the boundary line of Texas and Arkansas.

Mr. Lipman Strauss, who was for years engaged in mercantile business in this place, is in the city for a few days. This is the first visit he has paid his old home since he left it some years ago, to reside in Baltimore. His friends are numerous, and are glad to see him.

Mr. E. J. Hardin is in the city, on a visit to his father, Mr. Wm. H. Hardin, who is quite sick.

Col. P. P. Smith and McKay McKinnon, of Shoe Heel, Col. Murdoch McRae, of Raemont, and Mr. J. H. Currie, of Wilmington, were in town this week.

Senator W. C. Troy is now in the city, but expects to leave for the Western part of the State in a short time, having been appointed Supervisor of convicts on the Western N. C. railroad, by the Legislature. Mr. Troy will make a very efficient and humane officer. The appointment is a good one.

During the great freshet of March '65 the backwater was within a few inches of the second floor in the "Cool Spring" Mill.

Dr. Jas. McNeill and Mr. E. L. Pemberton have gone to New Orleans. A party of ladies and gentlemen leave this week, and several others expect to go within the next ten days.

Col. R. R. Bridgers, President of the W. & W. railroad, and A. J. Galloway, Esq., of Goldsboro, are at the Fayetteville Hotel, arriving here on the 4 o'clock train yesterday. May it be to arrange for building the new road.

EXCELLENT WORK OF OUR RAILROAD SHOPS.—While at the depot lately we noticed on the yard a very handsome new car, which had somewhat the appearance of a passenger coach, while differing from it in many respects, making inquiries as to its use, when built, &c., we were invited to inspect it, and found that it was what is known in railroad parlance as a "Caboose Car," which is a car attached to freight trains for the use and convenience of the conductors, engineers and other officials on such trains. This car has just been built in the "wood shops" of the C. F. & Y. V. railway, under the supervision and direction of Mr. Matt. W. Johnson, who is the "Master Builder" of these shops. The wood used in the construction of this car are our native ash, oak, walnut and pine, the interior being finished in curled, which, when varnished presents a beautiful appearance. The interior is fitted up with every convenience for the comfort of its occupants, having roomy berths for sleeping, seats, tables, closets and conveniences for the toilet. A large observatory on the top is reached by a step-ladder leading to a platform furnished with seats, on which the conductor can sit and look through the large plate glass windows in front, rear and sides, getting a view of the track and surrounding country. The sash for the windows in this observatory and on later part of the car are made of walnut, and are very neat. Much more could be said in praise of this piece of work, but we simply mention a few points to show the excellence of the work done by Mr. M. W. Johnson, whose name as Master Car Builder of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway shops appears on the door of the car, and of the skilled corps of workmen who are under his supervision. Apparently all they need is to be afforded the opportunity and material to turn out coaches and cars of any and all classes, from a flat to a first class passenger coach, and we predict that as our railroad is extended that the shops will be greatly enlarged, and every and all kinds of work turned out here.

THE CROWD IN WASHINGTON.—The number of strangers in Washington City to witness the Inauguration is estimated at 250,000.

APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES FOR CUMBERLAND.—The following are the appointment of Magistrates for Cumberland county:

Cross Creek—D. G. MacRae.
Carver's Creek—J. A. McFarland.
Seventy-First—J. A. McPherson.
Quewhiffle—D. A. McDiarmid.
Little River—Dugald McLauchlin.
Beaver Dam—Maurice Hall.
Cedar Creek—N. G. Thaggard.
Gray's Creek—Jesse B. Carver.

The above are the Magistrates re-appointed, and below are the newly appointed:

Rockfish—Matthew Morgan.
Flea Hill—Geo. A. McDonald.
Black River—J. L. D. McIntyre.

Senator Troy tells us that a bill has passed, which provides that all Magistrates appointed by the General Assembly who fail to qualify in ninety days thereafter, that their appointment is void, and the Governor is authorised to fill such vacancies.

COL. JOHN A. SLOAN.—We are pleased to see among us Colonel Sloan, North Carolina's historian of the "War between the States." He comes to our city in the interest of his History, and while here will deliver his lecture on the "Battle of Gettysburg," which has met with attentive and appreciative audiences wherever delivered. His description of this bloody and fatal battle is graphic, and exceedingly interesting and instructive, giving all the details, &c.

All who have read the first two numbers of this book, must be convinced that his work is strictly historical and truthful—a work of a patriot and scholar, and will be a most valuable addition to the literature of the war, and will no doubt take high place among the standard histories of that period. Col. Sloan carries his heart in his task, and those who peruse his pages must agree with him, when he declares that "an unembellished narrative of North Carolina's efforts in the great struggle to maintain constitutional right, would be the highest eulogy that could be pronounced upon the people of the State."

Col. Sloan will deliver this lecture to-night at Williams' Hall, in aid of the Graded School. We bespeak for him a full house.

Sundry Observations.

The Kyle store, occupied by Mr. F. W. Thornton, is receiving a fresh coat of paint.

The side walk from the Baptist church to Gooden's bridge has been greatly improved by the addition of sand and gravel.

Mr. J. C. Thomson has put up a new awning and painted the front of his store.

Mr. A. H. Slocomb has purchased the "Sanford" house from Capt. J. E. P. Daingerfield.

Capt. J. E. P. Daingerfield intends building two handsome cottages on the lot recently purchased by him from A. H. Slocomb, Esq. This lot is situated between the residences of Messrs. J. C. Haigh, Sr., and R. M. Nimocks.

The Robins visited us after all. One hundred and fifty men and boys hunted them last Saturday all over the outskirts of town. As each one killed at least 37 birds, we can form some idea of the amount of powder burned, the average being one bird to every five shots.

The up freights on the river are exceptionally large. The boats being often delayed by heavy freights.

The farmers in this section who lost their oats by the recent cold snap, have in most instances replanted them.

Last Sunday was so pleasant that the different churches were largely attended.

Our community was greatly shocked last Thursday by the news of the accident to the Steamer *Wave*, and the loss of life attending it. A full account of this distressing accident, taken from the Wilmington *Star*, is given in another column.

In excavating across Hay street for the purpose of laying pipes from the main gas pipe into the new Bank building, a pine log was uncovered at the depth of about four feet which was put down by the Waters Work's Co. 65 years ago. Some years afterwards the company had logs put down nearer the surface, leaving many of the old logs buried. This one was perfectly sound, even the bark being preserved.

A few days ago while Mr. Willard Tillinghast was putting gas fixtures into the addition to the store of Mr. Geo. Rosenthal, he made a misstep and fell from the platform to the floor, a fall of about twelve feet. Although considerably bruised, he was not seriously injured.

The oldest inhabitant does not remember such a cold and disagreeable month of February as the last, and our attention has been called to the fact that the plum and peach trees put forth no bloom during that month this year—a thing very unusual in this latitude.

Now is the time to keep your chickens out of other people's gardens.

It is said that the smoke from burning wool will cure the most obstinate case of lockjaw, caused by stepping on a nail, or other wound in the foot, provided the remedy is promptly and thoroughly tried.

A defective cap saved a chap several dollars this week, not being aware that the eyes of the law were upon him; he snapped faithfully at a robin, when turning to "pick his flint and try again he saw that—what he so forcibly lamented was in reality the saving—not only to the life of the bird, but to him of a sum sufficient to buy many birds; doubtless though the officer was disappointed.

Several of the boards over the reservoir at the Market House are in a defective condition. Some one of the loungers around there will get an involuntary bath when they least expect it.

The decisions of the Supreme Court in the capital cases carried up from Cumberland county were not announced this week.

In cutting Irish potatoes for planting, leave several "eyes." You will be compensated by the larger yield.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature adjourned yesterday. The session expired by limitation on the 7th, but they resolved to sit for six days longer at their own expense.

COMMISSIONER'S COURT.—The Commissioners of Cumberland County met at the Court House on the 2d of March, according to law. Present—T. G. Hall, Chairman; A. A. McCaskill, W. C. McDuffie, N. R. Blue and W. J. Kelly. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

By unanimous consent of the Board the time for Sheriff McQueen to settle was extended until first of May.

Ordered, That the late assessors of Cross Creek Township be requested to set a value of the 5 new houses of J. P. Thomson on North Street. D. G. McRae was added to to the list of former assessors.

Ordered, That N. R. Blue be authorized to purchase tobacco for the Poor House.

Ordered, That notice be given that the Board of Education will meet on Tuesday after the first Monday in January, April, July and October. School business will not be attended to at other times.

Committee appointed (N. R. Blue and John Buie) to sell the personal property at Poor House, reported that said property brought $116.35, which amount was ordered to be paid into the County Treasury.

B. Bailley and wife were ordered to Poor House.

Jesse White and Sam Jones were allowed $3.00.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify Supervisors of Public Roads in Black River Township to look after the bridge over Silver Run, on Raleigh Road.

Bill of Geo. Johnson laid on the table.

Statement of Supervisors of Gray's Creek Township, about the bridge on the Marsh to Gray's Creek, was laid on the table.

THE FOLLOWING BILLS ALLOWED.

D. M. McDonald, supplies, 54 paupers 1 month, $93.00.

J. & O. Evans, supplies, 1 pauper 2 months, $3.00.

William Culbreth, supplies, 3 paupers 3 months, $31.00.

N. R. Blue, supplies, 1 pauper 5 months, $8.75.

D. H. West, supplies, 1 pauper 1 month, $3.00.

D. M. McDonald, Poor House, $4.25.

W. T. Sloan, supplies and salary, $41.42.

Neill McQueen, work, &c., $4.25.

Neill McQueen, Jail, $57.30.

J. N. Smith & Co., Medicines for poor, 1 month, $20.08.

T. S. Lutterloh, 34 Transcripts Judgment, Superior Court, $25.50.

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, "Notice to Magistrates," $3.00.

Neill McQueen, conveying prisoners from Sampson County Jail, $13.40.

A. B. Williams, supplies, Poor House, $31.16.

Fayetteville Hotel Stables, Carriage, (Grand Jury to Poor House), $3.60.

A. E. McLeran, Road Notices, $6.00.

H. McD. Robinson, Salary Superintendent Public Instruction, $39.85.

The County Treasurer reported for Feb'y, 1885, receipts for month, $5418.45
Disbursements, $4929.54

Balance on hand, $488.86

H. C. FISHER, Clerk of Board.

LADIES AID SOCIETY OF BALTIMORE.—We have received a circular letter issued by a committee of the Ladies Aid Society, of Baltimore, who are to have charge of the North Carolina table at the Bazaar, which is to take place, in April, asking contributions of money or of articles that are saleable, to aid them in raising funds for the needy and disabled soldiers. The object is a worthy one, and any one desiring to contribute can send to Mrs. Thos. J. Boykin, Chairman, 194 LaFayette Avenue, Baltimore.

DIED.

McLEOD—In this town, on Friday morning last, after a brief illness of pneumonia, Mrs. ANN McLEOD, aged about 60 years.

VANN—In this town, on the 4th inst., after a short illness, RAYMOND HENRY, infant son of J. R. and Ida L. Vann, aged five months and seventeen days. Jesus has called our darling home.

'Tis well! for his sweet presence was a loan
Like sunbeams on our pathway kindly given,
The blessed giver hath but claimed his own
The earliest dead the soonest live in heaven.

O Lord! 'tis now the "better land" appears
Nearer and dearer, which our darling hath won,
There faith beholds him through his rising tears
Beck'ning with cherub hand mamma and papa on.
P. and M.

CROMARTIE—In Bladen county on Monday the 2d inst., BELLE, youngest daughter of Duncan and M. A. Cromartie, aged 24 years.

In the ordinary course of nature we expect the old to die, but when the fell destroyer claims one in the very bloom of youth, we wonder and exclaim, how mysterious are the ways of Providence. She was universally beloved, and the loss of no one could have cast such a gloom over the community in which she lived.

The writer of this has known her from infancy, and with truth can say, he has never seen a fault in her. As she developed into womanhood she developed all the christian virtues, until they formed one of the most perfect and lovely characters known. She was always an obedient daughter and never murmured at any suggestion from her parents, nor was ever known to exhibit the least sign of anger.

She was affectionate and utterly unselfish in her disposition. She always seemed happy, and desired to make every one cheerful around her. She never spoke unkindly of any one, but rather inclined to throw the mantle of charity over the faults of others. But above all she was a devout christian, and although so young, the influence she exerted for good in her circle was wonderful.

Death had no terrors for her, but was simply regarded as the entrance to the better world. It must be true, that even before the silver cord is loosened, it is permitted to some to have a glimpse of the spirit land, for she exclaimed in ecstacy, oh, the beautiful angels; the glorious music.

For the first time since the war the gallery of the church was filled with colored people, who came to show their respect for one so universally beloved, and when that grand old hymn, "Rock of Ages," was sung—(which she requested, when in perfect health, should be sung at her funeral,) there were few dry eyes in the large congregation.

She has joined the band of the "beautiful angels," but she has left to her friends a rich legacy in the remembrance of her many virtues, and to the young a bright example to be followed.

AMICUS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

What You Want to Know.

Everybody wants an honest answer to this simple question: What is the best medicine to regulate the bowels, cure costiveness and billousness, help the digestion and give strength to the whole system? People ask us this every day. We answer, Parker's Tonic. It is pleasant to the taste. All the children like it. Mothers all praise it. It will save a thousand times its cost in every family.—Editor *Western Argus*.

SCARLET FEVER KILLS CHILDREN, and so do worms. Shriner's Indian Vermifuge will destroy and expel worms wherever they exist in the human body.

Destroy that Sign.

One may feel that he's getting old, but he naturally dislikes that anything about his appearance should advise others of the fact. Yet nothing does this so effectually as thin and falling hair. No woman wants to marry a man, and business firms hesitate to employ a man, who shows this fatal sign. Parker's Hair Balsam is worth to you, in this regard, more than its weight in diamonds. Use it, and have plentiful and glossy hair. Many have had every trace of grayness removed and bald spots covered by using a single bottle.

Messrs. Boykin, Carmer & Co.:—Gents. I have quite a demand for your "WORM KILLER." It is the best Vermifuge I can get. A farmer bought a bottle of me a few weeks ago, gave one dose to his child; came in next day with a 'chow-chow' jar filled with worms, the result of one dose. Since then all want it. W. J. DAVIS.
108 3t

DUCK CREEK, N. C., May 8th, 1884.
Boykin, Carmer & Co., Baltimore, Md.—Dear Sirs: Mr. A. Rudd, a very responsible customer of mine, gave a half teaspoonful "WORM KILLER" to a child last week and the result was 35 worms. Mr. Daniel Pines used it with still better result: 75 worms from one child: of course my sales will be large. Yours truly, E. S. SMITH.
108 3t

Willcoochee

Is the name of a flourishing town in Coffee county, Georgia, on the line of the Brunswick and Albany railroad.

Mr. Gaskin, a well known citizen of that village, writes under date of December 22d:

Soon after my marriage, about four years ago, my wife was stricken with some trouble peculiar to her sex, which broke her general health. In this condition she was soon after attacked with Inflamatory Rheumatism of such a severe type that it made her a cripple. She was reduced in flesh to sixty-five pounds, and came very near losing her life. She was attended by three good physicians who treated her with some benefit, but the swelling in her joints never left her. Last summer the Rheumatism returned in a still more severe and painful form which seemed to defy the skill of all the doctors. She would almost go frantic with pain, and would lie and scream all day. A friend of mine, who is an engineer on the Brunswick & Albany Railroad, suggested that I should use Swift's Specific (S. S. S.), which I did. After she had taken one small bottle she was up and able to walk over the house, and after taking the six small bottles she is now able to do any kind of house work; the swelling has gone, all the pain has left her, and she is in better health than she ever was. The treatment before using the Swift's Specific cost me between $350 to $400, and the six bottles of S. S. S. cost me six dollars.

It is certainly the most wonderful medicine and the best blood purifier in the world. The proprietors should let the world know about it.

NOTE—The S. S. S. Company wish to caution purchasers in regard to the numerous imitations of their goods. Some carry the lie on the face, purporting to be vegetable remedies; when, in fact, they are really strong solutions of poisonous minerals—as Mercury, Potash, etc. Be careful to get the genuine.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Fayetteville Market.

CORRECTED BY
A. S. HUSKE & CO.,
DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND GROCERIES.

N. C. BACON—		North Carolina,	50@65
Hog Round,	11@00	Northern,	1.00@1.25
Sides,	10@00	HIDES—	
Hams,	12@12½	Flint—good	10@11
WEST. BULK MEATS—		" damaged,	5@5
Sides,	8½@9	Dry Salt,	10@00
Shoulders,	7@0	Green,	4@4½
WESTERN BACON—		IRON—	
Sides,	10@11	American,	3@4
Hams,	15@¾	Swedes,	5@6
Shoulders,	8@8½	LARD -	
BAGGING—	@11½	North Carolina,	11a13
BEEF—		Western,	10@12
On foot,	3@4	LEATHER—	
Dressed,	5½@7	Upper	35@40
BEESWAX—	22@24	Sole,	25@29
BUTTER—		Harness,	28@32
North Carolina,	20@25	MOLASSES—	35@45
Northern,	35@00	NAILS—	
COFFEE—		10 penny—basis	$2.85
Java,	30@25	PORK—	7@8
Rio,	9@11	POTATOES—	
COTTON YARN—	90	Sweet,	35@45
COTTON TIES	1.25a1.65	Irish, bush	1.25@1.35
CHICKENS—	20@25	SALT—	1.00@1.00
EGGS—	15@17½	SUGARS—	
FLOUR—		Coffee,	6@6½
N. C. Fam.	$4.00@4.50	Granulated,	7¾@8
Wes. Fam.	4.25@7.00	SHEETINGS—	7½@00
FODDER—	65@75	SHUCKS—	45@00
GRAIN—		TALLOW—	5@6
Corn,	70@75	WOOL—	16@00
Oats,	50@60	SPIRITS—	
Rye,	@ 90	Corn Whiskey,	2@4
Peas,	70@75	Rye Whiskey,	4.00
HAY—		Apple Brandy,	3.00

COTTON MARKET.

CORRECTED BY
J. B. STARR,
DEALERS IN
COTTON, FERTILIZERS AND NAVAL STORES.

Middling	10½@00
Low Middling	00@00
Ordinary	00@00
Stained	00@00

Fayetteville Naval Stores Market.

Crude Turpentine—	
Hard	$ 80@0 00
Yellow Dip	$1.40
Virgin Dip	$1.75
Spirits	25½@00 cents.
Rosin, Strained to Pale	70@2.75.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, March—10 4 P M

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market was quoted firm at 28¼ cents per gallon.

ROSIN—The market was quoted steady at 95 cts. for Strained and $1.00 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1.10 per bbl. of 280 lbs. with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady with sales reported at $1.15 for Hard and $1.75 for Virgin and Yellow Dip.

TIMBER—P M feet—Extra Heart (first class yellow pine), $13.00, 00.00@12.00; Prime Shipping (first class heart), 10.00@00.00; Extra Mill (good heart) $8.00, $0.00@$00.00; Mill Prime, $6.50@7.50; Common Mill $4.00@$4.50; Inferior to Ordinary, $3.00@$1.00—*Wil. Star.*

Trustee's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A DEED IN TRUST EXecuted to me by Jeremiah Jones and duly registered, the undersigned will on Tuesday the 14th day of April 1885, at 12 o'clock, M., at Bunn's Level, in Harnett county, sell to the highest bidder, the following lands lying in said county:

1,500 acres known as the "Hector McLean and Hugh McLean lands" adjoining Rory McNeill, John D. Williams, Madison Turner and others.

424 acres known as the old "Hector McLean homestead," adjoining Alex. McArthur, L. M. Byrd and Wm. Bethune.

139 acres, Jeremiah Jones's home place, at Bunn's Level, adjoining A. R. Wilson and others.

Also, a remnant of goods, household and kitchen furniture, corn, fodder, bacon, shucks, &c.

Terms. One fourth cash, balance on three, six and nine month's credit, with interest from date at eight per cent. Title retained until full payment of purchase money.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Trustee.
March 9, 1885. 109-4t

FRANK W. THORNTON

OFFERS

For Ladies,
For Gentlemen,
For Misses,
For Youths,
For Boys,
For Children, and
For Infants,

decidedly the most perfect and complete variety of styles and qualities of

ZIEGLER'S FINE CUSTOM MADE

SHOES,

ever exhibited in North Carolina.

Every pair of these shoes have been made within the last few weeks specially to my order, and are consequently of the latest designs and desirable.

Again I remark that I am the only person here who can obtain these goods direct from the manufactures.

FRANK W. THORNTON.
March 5, 1885. 1t

Shade Cloths

38 and 42 inch.

Spring Shade Rollers---Improved,

Wall Paper & Bordering.

WHITE AND FANCY TABLE OIL CLOTHS.

Chamber Sets.

Some beautiful samples of colored Dinner Sets. All for sale cheap.

W. N. TILLINGHAST.
March 12, 1885. 109 4t

FOR SALE AT

ROSE & LEAK'S

10,000 yards Pee Dee Plaids.
5000 yards Lake George Sheetings.

☞ Rose & Leak are expecting a large assortment of Jersey Jackets next week. A jersey is always a neat and useful article.

☞ Rose & Leak have received the latest Spring styles in Stiff Brim; Nobby and Soft Hats. If you wish a *stylish* hat, the place to get it is at ROSE & LEAKS.

☞ Rose & Leak continue to sell Clement, Wiell & Bill's celebrated fine custom-made Shoes for ladies. These shoes have no superior in the market. Every pair warranted. Money refunded if satisfaction be not given.

☞ ROSE & LEAK have this week received a large and beautiful stock of Hamburg Nainsook, Swiss and "all over" Embroideries. Also Check Muslins, Cambrics and other White Goods. They are receiving daily additions to the stock of Fancy and Staple Goods, such as new Spring Prints, 10-4 Sheetings, Pillow Casings, Notions, Diamond Shirts, &c.

Rose & Leak also call the attention of their customers to the fact that in the next few days they will receive a large lot of Hand-made Gent's Shoes. These Shoes are made by an old and celebrated firm—every pair warranted.

Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING THIS DAY been duly qualified in the Superior Court of Cumberland county, N. C., as Administrator of the estate of Dr. B. W. Robinson, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them on or before March 10, 1886.

All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

J. H. ROBINSON, Adm'r
of B. W. Robinson.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 10, 1885. 109-6t

JAS. R. McNEILL & SON,

Undertakers and Cabinet Makers,

Furniture Upholstered and Varnished.

ALWAYS on hand a full stock of Wooden, White Gloss and Metalic Coffins and Caskets, Burial Robes all sizes and styles.

All orders filled promptly *night* or day.

We are also prepared to furnish

TOMBSTONES AND MONUMENTS,

in any style. Correspondence solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ Hearse furnished in town or country.

J. R. McNEILL & SON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
March 12, 1885. 109-tf

Commissioner's Notice.

AFTER THIS DATE THE BOARD OF Education will meet on Tuesday after the First Monday in January, April, July and October. School business will not be attended to at any other time.

H. C. FISHER Clerk of Board.
March 5, 1885. 108-4t

NEW SPRING GOODS,

HATS, &c.

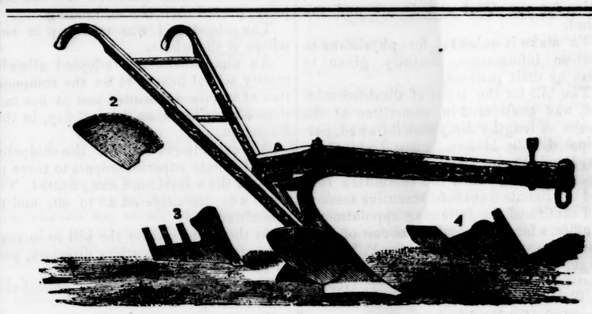
The Latest Spring Styles Just Out.

Fancy Goods, Notions, &c.

CORSETS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, FICHUES, LACES, SCARFS, INFANT'S HOODS, SACKQUES, DRESSES, LACE BONNETS, EMBROIDERY SILKS, ZEPHYR, &c.

FIVE AND TEN CENT GOODS.

March 12, 1885. 109-tf MRS. DYE, 17 Hay St.



CLIPPER PLOWS.

The Best on the Market.

Guaranteed to give Perfect Satisfaction.

WE CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE FARMERS TO THE ABOVE NAMED PLOWS, and ask them to call at our store and examine them. We have sold about three hundred of them during the last three years, and have diligently inquired into their merits, and as every one was guaranteed to give satisfaction, in no instance that we know of has one failed to do so, but on the contrary, we are told by scores, "it is the best plow in the world." We feel no hesitation in recommending them to those who have not tried them. Ever since it took the first premium at the Raleigh fair in 1880, in the field trial, in competition with twelve of the leading plows used in the South, the sale has been on the increase, and still continues to improve. We have bought more this season than ever before, because the demand is greater.

We guarantee every one to give perfect satisfaction, so you run no risk in trying one. We think our stock of Plows and Castings will be the largest and most complete in town within one week.

Clipper, Atlas, Stonewall, Farmer's Friend, Leader, New 48, 50, 40, 45, 35—*Plows; Old Style* 35, 40, 45, 50, *A6, 6E, M6 and* 10 *Plows,*

with complete line of castings for above. Also castings for Watt and Dixie Plows. We also have a full line of Trace Chains, Collars, Harness, Bridles, Plow Lines, Back Bands, &c., &c.

Country merchants would do well to see us, or correspond with us before purchasing Plows or Castings elsewhere.

HUSKE'S HARDWARE HOUSE.

A. S. HUSKE & CO.
February 12, 1885. 105 tf

CHRISTMAS GOODS

AT

McNEILL'S MUSIC STORE.

MORE OF THOSE

Handsome Musical Work Boxes and Hand Painted Fancy Articles.

ALSO, A SELECT ASSORTMENT OF 5 AND 10 CENT TOYS FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

FINE ORGANS ORDERED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Call and Examine.

December 18, 1884. 98tf

FOR SALE.

I HAVE NOW IN STOCK AND DAILY receiving large consignments of various brands of

Fertilizers

and

Fertilizing Chemicals,

among the most prominent brands I suggest:

NAVASSA GUANO, ROYSTER'S ACID PHOSPHATE, CHESAPEAKE GUANO, NAVASSA ACID PHOSPHATE, ZELL'S AMMONIATED BONE SUPERPHOSPHATE, BOYKIN & CARMER'S COMPOSTING CHEMICALS, GENUINE GERMAN KAINIT,

Guranteed 23 to 25 per cent. Potash.

All of which are offered as low as possible. In addition I beg to call attention to my large stock of

GROCERIES, WAGONS,

Plows,

and General Supplies.

I invite your special attention to the merits of the

Tennessee Wagon

and

Boy Dixie Plow.

The one almost indispensable from the other where a reliable Wagon or Plow is desired. While I do not profess to be specially a "Leader" or "Headquarters" in any particular line that I advertise, yet results shew that I am neither slow to appreciate the merits of reliable goods, or behind others in their sales. And such articles as are usually kept in a first class Grocery or Commission House I have always in stock, and will be pleased to see or quote you prices.

Respectfully,

R. M. NIMOCKS.
Feb'y 19, 1885. 106-tf

I Am Receiving Daily

Fresh Supplies of Heavy and Fancy Groceries of the best brands.

FLOUR from the celebrated Gambrill Mills. Sugars, Teas, Coffees of the best quality, including the fine Peabury Coffee.

Bacon, Lard, Fish, Butter, Molasses and Syrup.
Canned Goods, Candies—French and Plain.
Fruits—Foreign and Domestic.
Vegetables of all kinds.
Toilet and Laundry Soaps.
Wood and Willow-ware, Crockery and Tinware, Cutlery.

Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes, all of the finest brands. A fine Chromo with each pound of Lorillard's Smoking Tobacco.

Also, all Goods found in a first-class Grocery Store. A. GARRASON.
Feb'y 27, 1884 86tf

NOT AN

ADVERTISING DODGE,

BUT

A REALITY.

Intending hereafter to devote my time and attention exclusively to the sale of

Ready-Made Clothing

—AND—

Gents' Furnishing Goods,

I offer my large and well selected stock of new and fashionable

DRY GOODS AND SHOES

AT COST

and my stock of SHAWLS and CLOAKS at

25 Per Cent. Below Cost.

These goods *must be disposed of,* and the public are invited to call and receive earnest of the inducements which I am prepared to offer.

Respectfully,

HENRY R. NOVITZKY.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

The Legislature.

[Reported for the OBSERVER.]

On Tuesday the following bills were introduced:

To provide for the support of the Insane Asylums and to complete the Western Asylum at Morganton.

To adjust and renew a portion of the State debt.

To allow the Oxford and Clarksville Railroad company to pay for convict labor with local bonds.

In relation to the stock law in Robeson county.

The following bills passed their second reading:

To provide for the State Insane Asylum's and to complete the Western Asylum; and

The bill for the support of the institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

The following their third readings:

To provide for the support of the institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

To make it unlawful for physicians to disclose information lawfully given to them by their patients.

The bill for the relief of disabled soldiers, was considered in committee of the whole. A lengthy discussion followed, participated in by Messrs. Boner, Todd, Gudger, Bond, Poole, Thompson, Thomas and Moore, pending when the committee rose and the Senate went into executive session, and confirmed the following appointments of officers for the criminal circuit of New Hanover and Mecklenburg: O. P. Meares, judge; B, R. Moore, solicitor; Jno. W. Durham, clerk; for New Hanover: George E. Wilson, solicitor, and to T. R. Robertson, clerk, for Mecklenburg.

At the night session the following bills were introduced:

To prescribe the salaries of the principal, steward and physicians of the institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.

The following passed their third reading:

Making valid the registration of certain deeds and mortgages in Duplin and Lenoir counties.

To amend the act authorizing inferior court clerks to probate deeds—adding Pitt county.

The Senate limited speeches to ten minutes from to-day, and to two in number per day.

Bills on the third reading continued:

To incorporate the Durham, Blue Wing and Clarksville railroad company.

To incorporate the Germania Mutual Fire Insurance company of Wilmington.

To provide for a free ferry across the Northeast branch of the Cape Fear.

To provide for the support of the Insane Asylums.

On Wednesday a bill was introduced to incorporate the Carolina Telegraph company.

The bill to declare certain portions of the Pee Dee river a public highway passed, its third reading.

The bill to aid the University passed its second reading, and was then put upon its third reading.

Mr. Thomas moved to strike out $15,000, the amount proposed to be appropriated annually, and insert $7,500.

Mr. Franklin moved to substitute $5,000.

Mr. Thompson moved to strike out the provision for county students.

Messrs. Gudger, Connor, Bond, Means, Graham and Buxton advocated the bill.

Messrs. Bower, Thomas, Franklin and Thompson opposed it.

All the amendments were voted down, and the bill passed.

On Thursday a bill to amend the act to provide for the completion of the Western Insane Asylum was introduced; also

A resolution requesting the Governor to investigate the affairs of the University, &c.

The bill to incorporate the Durham and Clarksville railroad company, and the bill to amend the act in relation to the completion of the Western Insane Asylum, passed their third reading. Also the bill to promote the object of the Roanoke Navigation company.

At the night session bills to incorporate the Pittsburg and the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina railroad companies, passed their second reading.

The following passed their third readings:

To incorporate the Roanoke and Tar River railroad company.

To appropriate $5000 for an iron fence around the Caswell Monument at Kinston.

To incorporate the Mount Holly and Denver railroad company.

To allow the Albemarle and Raleigh railroad company to pay for convict labor with township bonds.

To secure a second week of court in Chatham county.

On Friday a bill was introduced to amend the charter of the town of Warsaw.

The bill to renew the charter of the Roxboro railroad company, passed its second reading.

The following passed their third reading:

To secure to creditors a just division of estates of debtors conveyed to assignees for the benefit of creditors; also

To incorporate the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina railroad company.

The bill to make certain the completion of the Western N. C. railroad to Murphy, passed its second reading.

At the night session, a bill was introduced to secure the completion of the N. C. Midland railroad; also

A bill to incorporate the Greensboro Water Supply company.

The bill to provide a cheap building capable of accommodating 100 harmless incurable insane, passed its second reading by a vote of 50 to 48.

A bill to require county commissioners to build fire proof vaults, passed its second reading.

On Saturday the following bills passed their second reading:

To authorize the city of Wilmington to purchase bonds of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley railroad company.

To incorporate the Caswell railroad company.

To amend the charter of the town of Warsaw.

To give effect to section 8, article 4, of the constitution.

The following passed their third reading:

To carry into effect judgments of courts declaring titles to office.

To renew the charter of the Roxboro railroad company.

To give effect to section 18, article, of the constitution.

To extend the corporate limits of the town of Leaksville; and

To secure the completion of the North Carolina Midland railroad.

The "omnibus" prohibition bill passed its second reading; also

The bill to authorize a special tax in the town of Durham.

In the House, on Tuesday, the following bills were introduced:

To incorporate the North Carolina Millstone company.

For the better protection of property against fire.

To incorporate the Henderson Saving's Bank.

To secure more efficient Superior Courts.

To amend the charter of the Alma and Little Rock railroad company; and

To amend the charter of Charlotte.

The bill to incorporate the Mount Holly and Denver railroad company, and

The bill to incorporate the Wilmington, Onslow and East Carolina railroad company, passed their second reading.

The school bill was taken up in committee of the whole.

An amendment was adopted allowing county school boards to fix the compensation of county superintendent at not more than $3 nor less than $2 per day, in their discretion.

An amendment to limit the compensation of county superintendents to three per cent. of the school fund was adopted. This vote was reconsidered 42 to 40, and the committee rose.

At the night session the bill to increase the number of penitentiary directors, passed its third reading.

The following bills also passed their third reading:

To give Chatham county an extra week of court in March.

In relation to the penitentiary's lease of the Powell farm in Wake county, giving the directors authority to carry out such lease, and to ratify it. [The lease is for ten years with option to purchase at $12.50 per acre.]

The bill to authorize the city of Wilmington to subscribe, not to exceed $250,000, to the capital stock of the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley railroad, passed its second reading.

On Wednesday the following bills were introduced:

To permit disabled ex Confederate soldiers to peddle without a license.

To appropriate $500 to build an iron fence around the monuments over the heroes who fell at the battle of Moore's Creek.

The school bill was again resumed in committee of the whole.

After a lengthy discussion on the question of compensation of county superintendents, the amendments were defeated and the bill passed its second reading.

On Thursday a bill to reduce State taxes for the year 1885, was introduced; also

A bill in relation to persons under 16 years of age indicted for felony.

The following bills passed their final readings:

To incorporate Fayetteville Lodge No. 329, and

To regulate the appointment of the trustees of the institution for the Deaf and the Blind.

The school bill passed its third reading.

The bill to provide for the payments of interest on the deposits of public moneys, passed its second and third readings. [It requires the public moneys hereafter deposited in banks to be secured by a deposit of bonds or by personal security, and to draw interest on the average monthly balances at such rates as may be agreed upon.]

The bill to compel the payment of taxes on land bought for the State for non-payment of taxes, extending the time for redemption to January 1, 1891, and then enforcing payment, passed its third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Southern and Western Air Line railroad, passed its second reading.

The bill fixing the prices of public lands was amended so that the lands so entered shall be valued for taxation at half the price paid the State, and then passed its third reading.

At the night session, the bill to amend the law allowing the establishment of a free bridge over the Cape Fear near Fayetteville.

The bill making it unlawful for physicians to disclose evidence given them confidentially by patients.

To amend the law respecting official bonds of clerks of Superior Courts and registers.

To change the name of the Albemarle and Roanoke railroads, and

To amend the charter of the Atlantic and Western railroad, passed their third readings.

On Friday the bill to incorporate the Greensboro Water Supply company, and

The bill to secure the completion of the N. C. Midland railroad, were introduced.

A bill to establish a Normal School at Stewart's Academy, Harnett county.

The bill to provide for the harmless incurable insane, passed.

The bill to require county commissioners to build fire proof vaults, passed.

At the night session the following bills passed their second reading:

To authorize a special tax in Sampson county.

To amend the law relating to the Mitchell county railroad, and

To incorporate the Carthage railroad company.

The bill to incorporate the Carolina Manufacturing company, and the bill to promote the objects of the Roanoke Navigation company, passed their third reading.

On Saturday a bill was introduced to prohibit the sale of liquor within the limits of Carteret county.

The following bills passed their third readings:

To establish a free ferry over the northeast branch of the Cape Fear River.

Extending the provisions of the Mecklenburg road law to Wake, Buncombe, Chatham; Alamance, Hertford, Granville, Vance, &c. [The bill allows the commissioners to levy a small tax for road purposes.]

To authorize a special tax in Sampson.

To secure the completion of the N. C. Midland railroad.

To amend the charter of the Highlands railroad company.

To incorporate the Southern and Western railroad company.

To change the name of the Albemarle and Roanoke railroad.

PINE ISLAND 1865.

Moisture 13·03 per cent.
Nitrogen 256 do.
Egm Amonia 3·10 per cent.
Avail: Phos. Acid 1012.
Insolu. 2·11
Total 12·23.
Potash 1·89.
Commercial value per ton $32·50.
Signed CHAS. W. DADNEY, Director.
J. B. STARR, Ag't,
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-tf

Established Sept. 3, 1878.

THE VALLEY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF VIRGINIA.

HOME OFFICE, - - STAUNTON, VA.

Membership over 8,000.
Surplus over $115,000.
Death Rates Paid over $300,000.

The Largest Business of any Insurance Co. in North Carolina.

Recommended by over 2,000 Prominent Membrs in North Carolina,

among whom are the following representative names: Col. A. B. Andrews, Prest. W. N. C. R. R., and asst. to Prest. R. & D. R. R.; Maj. Jno. C. Winder, Manager Sea Board Air Line; Major W. W. Vass, Treas. R & G R R & R & A. R. R.; Major W. H. Crow, Genl. Agent Ætna Life; Hon. M. McGehee, Commissioner Agriculture; Dr. Eugene Grissom, Supt. Insane Asylum; Dr. J. J. Fuller, Assistant Supt. Insane Asylum; Dr. P. L. Murphy, Supt. Western Insane Asylum; Major Robt. Bingham, Bingham's School; R. T. Gray, Esq. lawyer; Judge A. C. Avery, Ex-Judge David Schenck; Col. J. B. Starr, merchant; Elijah Moore, Prest. People's Bank; Col. Jno. A. Pemberton, E. L. Pemberton, Hon. Geo. M. Rose, E. J. Hale, Esq., Editor FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER, Geo. Brandt, Esq., merchant; Major J. B. Smith, merchant; W. J. McDiarmid, Manager Manchester Factory; Isaac W. Clark, Master Machinist C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; E. T. B. Glenn, C F. & Y. V. R. R.; M. W. Johnson, Master Carpenter C. F. & Y. V. R. R.; Maj. Alex. Graham Principal Fayetteville Graded School; Jas. M Vann, Sr., Merchant Tailor.

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GEN. M. P. TAYLOR, Agent at Large, Wilmington, N. C.
or
GEO. C. JORDAN, State Agent, Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 15, 1884. 101-4m

NEW AND REVISED EDITION OF

Stephens' United States.

E. J. HALE & SON have just issued a new edition of STEPHENS' UNITED STATES, Revised and Enlarged by Mr. Stephens, whose last days were occupied in adding to the volume, first issued in 1872, the history of the country from 1872 to 1883.

The book is too well known to need reproduction of tributes to its excellence. Mr. Stephens had peculiar qualifications for his work. He was a statesman, identified with more than half a century of national growth and personally familiar with all of the men who have made their mark on the country's history during that period. His mind was eminently philosophical, and his writings are not mere dry details of events. He was a prominent actor in the most exciting and important scenes of our history, and wrote from personal observation and matured experience. He was a sincere and steadfast lover of truth.

These qualities enabled Mr. Stephens to make a book pronounced by the best teachers

THE MOST VALUABLE COMPENDIUM EVER MADE FOR THE SCHOOL ROOM,

the only school history really readable, and by the most eminent men, North and South, a work of highest excellence, vigorous, precise, perspicuous, truthful;

A PERFECT HAND BOOK

for the Statesman and for the Student of American History.

The new and complete edition—one volume 12mo, 526 pages—is well printed and strongly and tastefully bound. Price $1.50. Liberal rates made for introduction into schools and colleges, and a copy mailed to any teacher for examination on receipt of 75 cents.

Stephens' United States is for sale by all Booksellers, and by the Publishers,

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Nos. 66 and 68 Reade Street, New York.

North Carolina Resources.

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—BOSTON POST.

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I. THE WOODS AND TIMBERS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Curtis's, Emmons', and Kerr's Botanical Reports, supplemented by accurate County Reports of Standing Forests, and illustrated by an excellent Map of the State.

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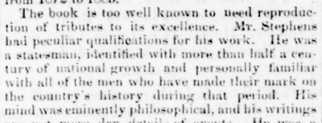
FOUTZ'S
HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS



NO HORSE will die of COLIC, HOFS or LUNG FEVER, if FOUTZ'S Powders are used in time.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
FOUTZ'S Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
FOUTZ'S Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
FOUTZ'S Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.
DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.
Dec 6, 1884 98-1y

"WE ASK ALL"

Interested in Hides, Furs, Wool, Roots, Feathers, Beeswax, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Poultry, Hay and Produce generally to send for our Price Currents. Prompt returns on all Consignments.

Trial shipments solicited.

R. L. WILLIAMS & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
Office, 169 William Street, New York.
Oct 23, 1884 90-1y

725 ACRES HIGHLY IMPROVED, VERY VALUABLE COTTON, CORN AND GRASS PLANTATION

ON THE C. & D. R. R. AT

SOCIETY HILL, S. C.,

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE!

Any extension of the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. South must make a Junction with C. & D. R. R. on this property. Over 100 acres level land for Town Lots will be at this Junction. The place has paid more than 25 per cent. per annum, clear profits, on price now asked.

Correspondence solicited and inspection of place invited. Call on or address

J. M. WADDILL,
Society Hill,
Darlington Co., S. C.
March 5, 1885. 108-3t

Fayetteville Bookstore.

WE keep constantly on hand all Books recommended by the State Board—all School Books in general use.

Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books.
Poetical and Miscellaneous Works.
Note, Letter, Legal and Foolscap Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, &c.
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L. C. EMMITT,
Fayetteville Foundry and Repair Shop.
Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-1y

H. McD. Robinson

LAW OFFICE 21 GREEN STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 12, 1885. 105 tf

NOTICE.

AT THE EXPIRAT OF THIRTY DAYS from this date, I will apply to the President and Directors of the Fayetteville National Bank for two certificates of stock in said bank. One for Five, and the other for One share, in lieu of a certificate for Six shares of the capital stock in said bank, dated the 24 day of January 1884, No. 324, which certificate is lost or mislaid.

W. P. HADLEY,
of Chatham County.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1885. 107-4t

☞CAPITAL PRIZE $75,000.☜
Tickets only $5. Shares in proportion.

L. S. L.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the arrangements for all the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and control the Drawings themselves, and that the same are conducted with honesty, fairness, and in good faith toward all parties, and we authorize the Company to use this certificate, with fac-similes of our signatures attached, in its advertisements."

G. T. Beauregard
J. A. Early
Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes—with a capital of $1,000,000—to which a reserve fund of over $550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted December 2d, A. D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DRAWING, CLASS C, IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, **March 10th, 1885—178th** Monthly Drawing.

Capital Prize, $75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each.
Fractions, in Fifths in proportion.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 CAPITAL PRIZE		$75,000
1 do	do	25,000
1 do	do	10,000
2 PRIZES OF	$5000	12,000
5 do	2000	10,000
10 do	1000	10,000
20 do	500	10,000
100 do	200	20,000
300 do	100	30,000
500 do	50	25,000
1000 do	25	25,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of $750		6,750
9 do do	500	4,500
9 do do	250	2,250
1967 Prizes, amounting to		$265,500

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. **POSTAL NOTES**, Express Money Orders, or New York Exchange in ordinary letter. Currency by Express (all sums of $5 and upwards at our expense) addressed

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New Orleans, La.
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Make P. O. Money Orders payable and address Registered Letters to
NEW ORLEANS NATIONAL BANK,
New Orleans, La.
Feb. 12, 1885. 106-4t

OLD NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE,

A LARGE LOT OF Newspaper exchanges can be had cheap on application at the OBSERVER OFFICE.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE NO. II.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

To take effect at 8:00 A. M., Monday, January 19th, 1885.

TRAIN NORTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Bennetteville,		8:00 a. m.
Shoe Heel,	9:37 a. m.	10:00 "
Fayetteville,	12:10 p. m.	1:00 p. m.
Sanford,	3:09 "	3:25 "
Ore Hill,	4:33 "	4:38 "
Liberty,	5:31 "	5:40 "
Greensboro,	7:00 "	

50 minutes for dinner at Fayetteville.

TRAIN SOUTH.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
Greensboro,		9:40 a. m.
Liberty,	10:56 a. m.	11:06 "
Ore Hill,	11:59 "	12:05 "
Sanford,	1:16 p. m.	1:26 p. m.
Fayetteville,	3:35 "	4:00 "
Shoe Heel,	6:15 "	6:40 "
Bennettsville,	8:20 "	

20 minutes for dinner at Sanford.

JAS. S. MORRISON, Gen'l Supt.
JNO. M. ROSE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
Jan 15, 1885. 101-

Administrators' Sale of LAND.

BY virtue of an order of the Superior Court of Harnett County, we will, on Saturday, Feb'y 28th, 1885, at 11 o'clock, at the Market House in Fayetteville, expose to sale by public auction the lands of the late Arch'd McKay, situate on Little Cross Creek, about three to four miles north-west of Fayetteville, containing about 500 acres, be it more or less.

TERMS: The purchaser will be required to pay one-fourth of his bid in cash, and to give note and security for the balance, to be paid in six months.

N. W. RAY,
Z. B. NEWTON,
Jan. 30, 1885-tf Adm'rs of Arch'd McKay

Express Steamboat Co. and Steamer Wave.

STEAMER SCHEDULE

ON and after April 1st and until further notice the Steamer D. Murchison, Capt. J. C. Smith, will leave Fayetteville every Tuesday and Friday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington every Wednesday and Saturday at 2 P. M.

Steamer Wave, Capt. W. A. Robeson will leave Fayetteville every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 o'clock A. M. and Wilmington Monday and Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WILLIAMS & Co.,
Agents, Fayetteville, N. C
Sept 4, 1884. 83tf

J. E. GARRETT, Book and Job Printer,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

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Jan'y 2, 1884. 48tf

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Keep everything usually found in a

First-Class Grocery.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

April 26, 1883. 12tf

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

I AM NOW READY TO FILL ORDERS for Lumber in any quantity, size or shape, cut from the very best of timber.

Orders left with Walter Watson, my agent Fayetteville, will have prompt attention.

JAMES D. WORRELL.
Jan. 30, 1884.

GARDEN SEEDS.

LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS.

A full supply received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.
Jany 1, 1885. 99tf

R. S. HUSKE, Attorney at Law,

No. 2 OLD STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Feb'y 13, 1884. 54tf

CALL AT

SEDBERRY'S

AND BUY

BUIST'S FRESH Garden Seeds.

MOTTO:

New and Fresh or None.

Jan'y 8, 1885 100tf

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OFFERS HIS PROFESsional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

☞Office North-east corner Market Square.

April 29, 1880. 2-1t

Merchant Mills.

The Old Reliable again to the Front!

IN STOCK and to arrive, all kinds of GRAIN.

With a double set of Burrs I am able to turn out a large quantity of Meal per day and can thus offer special inducements to buyers of Ground Stuff.

Flouring Mill in first-class order.

Feed Meal—corn, peas and oats—Cracked Corn and Oats, Bran, &c., a specialty.

Bolted Meal, same price as unbolted.

THE PLACE to get your Wool Carded or Cotton Ginned. JAS. D. McNEILL.
Fayetteville, April 23, 1884. 64-1y

The Harbert Telephone

(FOR PRIVATE LINES.)

Sold outright. No renting. Just the thing for use in mines or mining districts. Pat. Nov. 30, 1880. Late improvements. Send for descriptive circular.

D. W. TOWNSEND,
Genl. Agent for Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland Counties, Red Banks, N. C.
Jan 22 1885. 102-6m

ST. NICHOLAS FOR YOUNG FOLKS.

Attractions for 1884-5.

NO printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor, or school-teacher; but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say that—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries, to-day, should be, "Can we afford *not* to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

The magazine, during its eleven happy years of existence, under the editorial charge of

MARY MAPES DODGE,

has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day, its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pictorial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of ST. NICHOLAS.

"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe. By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation,—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Mason.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By E. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson.)

"Among the Law-makers": recollections of a boy-page in the U. S. Senate,—containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Chas. Carryl.

Short Stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention": "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Chas. E. Bolton.

"Art Work for Young Folks": papers on decorative handicraft, by Chas. G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls, by Six Leading Writers.

"Tales of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists.

"From Bach to Wagner": brief, pointed biographies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis.

Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, G. B. Bartlett, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieutenant Schwatka.

The Illustrations will be the work of the very best artists and engravers,—and there will be plenty of them. In the November and December numbers are beautiful

COLORED FRONTISPIECES.

Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is $3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe.

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to which I invite the attention of friends and customers. Prior to the receipt of this lot every paper of seed on hand was publicly burned according to the "new system" of Messrs. Landreth & Sons, under which I buy exclusively.

H. R. HORNE.
Jan 15, 1885 101-tf

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Students can begin any week-day in the year. No vacation. Time to complete the Full Diploma Business Course about 10 weeks. Average Total Cost, including Tuition, Set of Books and Board in a family, $90. Telegraphy a specialty. Literary Course free. Ladies received. 5,000 successful graduates. Over 500 pupils last year from 15 to 45 years of age, from 22 States. Instruction is practically and individually imparted by 10 teachers. Special courses for Teachers and Business Men. University Diploma presented to its graduates. This beautiful city is noted for its healthfulness and society, and is on leading Railroads. *Fall Session begins Sept. 8th.* For circulars and full particulars, address its President, WILBUR R. SMITH, Lexington, Ky.

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BEAUTY PRESERVED! YOUTH RENEWED!

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In every gesture dignity and love!"

So appeared Mother Eve, and so may shine her fair descendants, with the exercise of common sense, care and proper treatment. An enormous number of female complaints are directly caused by disturbance or suppression of the Menstrual Function. In *every* such case that sterling and unfailing specific, BRADFIELD'S FEMALE REGULATOR will effect relief and cure.

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THE CENTURY In 1885.

A GREAT ENTERPRISE.

PAPERS ON THE CIVIL WAR.

The important feature of THE CENTURY MAGAZINE for the coming year—indeed, perhaps the most important ever undertaken by the magazine—will be a series of separate papers on the great battles of the War for the Union, written by general officers high in command upon both the Federal and the Confederate sides,—General Grant (who writes of Vicksburg Shiloh, and other battles), Generals Longstreet, McClellan, Beauregard, Rosecrans, Hill, Admiral Porter, and others. The series opens in the November CENTURY with a graphically illustrated article on the Battle of Bull Run, written by the Confederate general G. T. Beauregard. Brief sketches, entitled "Recollections of a Private," papers chronicling special events, descriptions of various auxiliary branches of the service, etc., will supplement the more important series by the various generals.

A strict regard for accuracy will guide the preparation of the illustrations, for which THE CENTURY has at its disposal a very large quantity of photographs, drawings, portraits, maps, plans, etc., hitherto unused. The aim is to present in this series, not official reports, but commanding officers' accounts of their plans and operations—interesting personal experiences which will record leading events of the war, and possess, at the same time, a historical value not easily to be calculated.

FICTION.

In this line THE CENTURY will maintain its prestige, and furnish the best stories by American writers that can be procured. In November began a New Novel by W. D. Howells, author of "Venetian Days," "A Modern Instance," etc. This story deals with the rise of an American business man. A novel by Henry James, a novelette by Grace Denio Litchfield, and short stories by "Uncle Remus," Frank R. Stockton, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, H. H., Julian Hawthorne, and other equally well-known writers will appear at various times.

Miscellaneous Features.

Under this heading may be included a series of papers on the Cities of Italy by W. D. Howells, the illustrations being reproductions of etchings and drawings by Joseph Pennell; a series on the New North-West, being an interesting group of papers by E. V. Smalley, Lieut. Schwatka, Principal Grant (of Kingston, Ontario), and others, descriptive of little-known regions; papers on French and American art,—sculpture and painting, with some exquisite illustrations; papers on Astronomy, Architecture, and History, the first being by Professor Langley and others. Under Architecture are included more of Mrs. Van Rensselaer's articles on Churches, City and Country Houses, etc. Colonel George E. Warring, Jr., will describe Progress in Sanitary Draining; E. C. Stedman, Edmund Gosse, and others will furnish literary essays; George W. Cable will contribute in various ways; several papers on sport and adventure will soon be published, and John Burroughs will write from time to time on outdoor subjects.

Readers of THE CENTURY may feel sure of keeping abreast of the times on leading subjects that may properly come within the province of a monthly magazine. Its circulation is now about 140,000 monthly, the November number exceeding that figure. Subscriptions should date from this number, beginning the War Series and W. D. Howells's novel. Price $4.00 a year, 35 cents a number. All book-sellers and news dealers sell it and take subscriptions, or remittance may be made to the publishers.

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JAS. D. McNEILL.
Jan 22, 1885. 102-3m

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